CY LES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 88 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Hanioka Maru.	M. Okamoto.	469	30th Mar.	13th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narui.	6,028	17th ap	3rd May
Seiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ,,	30th Apl.
Sanuki Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	23rd ,,	27th Apr
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,968	15th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	15th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. une

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stewards carried.
For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 978.
Alfred Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th April	EGYPT.	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
29th ,,	MANTUA†	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†MANTUA, †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN, *DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th May	MASHOBRA	8 288
1st June	MANELA	8 303
25th ,,	MADURA	8 975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,906

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th May	MALWA	10.941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
13th April.	BARPETA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
14th ,,	VASNA	Busra via Karachi.
14th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
17th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
19th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure.
Burma M. ,,	I. Kobayashi	18th Apr.	2nd May.
Ganges M. ,,	T. Yamaguchi	25th Apr.	9th May.
Honolulu M.	S. Hirano	16th May.	30th May.
Malay M. ,,	Y. Saito	30th May.	13th June

For Freight and passages, etc,, apply to
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK
The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,56,78,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	...	Rs. 3,44,74,606.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager:
L. D. E. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Ylollo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
D. D. HYND, Agent.

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FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. MANAGER. GEO BROWN General Manager.
Accident Dept.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.
(Established 1906.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payments of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO., Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270.

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja.	Solo
Kota Radja.	Tenang Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Welteverden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Horaby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Asst. Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ROAN AND CHAMOIS LEATHER AND ROVING AND SLUBBING TUBES, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 120 Apollo Street by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mohamedally A. Rajkotwalla the following.
1 case Roan leather.
1 case Chamois leather.
On account and risk of Messrs. Vipinchandrah and Co:—
4 cases Slubbing tubes.
4 cases Roving Tubes.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 15th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill next to the Police Commissioner's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lampe and fans, old carved furniture, brassware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicka English ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc. The property of J. Brander, Esq., I.C.S., J.P., Collector of Bombay and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, FACING THE SEA NEXT TO "BEE HIVE."
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1922, sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following very valuable Building plots:—
Plot No. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,633 square yards of free-hold tenure.
Plot No. 2.—A choice building plot abutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,571 square yards of free hold tenure.
The above lots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending bidders.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Old Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons, Government and Railway Contractors Bombay, the following:—
40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 16000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth 22" about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas 26" 27" about 6600 yards.
9 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 1514 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT NO. 4887 OF 1921.
CHARANDAS vs. MORARJI.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, "Sobhag Mahal" next to the Senatorium, very valuable and handsome household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, very rich ornaments, majolica, Dresden, terracotta, Chinese, Japanese and English vases, figures, flower pots, etc., glass door show cases, suite of sofas and chairs, large wardrobes, mirror almyrahs, cabinet, sofas rich cabinets, large and small Persian and Brussels carpets, one English chiming grandfather's clock, chims every ½ hour, large zoonda cupboard, single and double bedsteads, Ottoman, wall clock, verandah benches, one very large double door iron safe by Harichund, one single door iron safe by Godrej, utensils, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR CROSS ROAD.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Cassam Dewji and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Adamali Alibhai Suratwala, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim-Bazar Cross Road together with messuage and building thereon, containing by admeasurement about 442 square yards and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 573, New No. A/4487, Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35 and assessed by Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5443-5444 and Street Nos. 2-4, and bounded on the North by the property of the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Ram, on or towards the South and East by Mahim Cross Road, and on the West by the property of Cassam Nathu and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
Bombay, 13th April, 1922.
BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES NEAR MAZAGAON RAILWAY STATION, JUST BLOW THE BRIDGE.
On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Officer-in-Charge, Government Telegraph Stores, Mazagaon, the following unserviceable stores at the above address. Such as:—
Scrapped iron wires about 36 tons, copper wires about 5 tons, bronze wires about 12 cwts., wrought cast iron about 13 tons, scrapped lead about 24 tons, cables of sorts about 9 miles, steel wire about 10 cwts., sulphate of copper about 11 cwts., also large lots of broken cases and casks, stoneware jars, dry cells, camp cots frames, iron drums, tins, pasteboards and other miscellaneous stores.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of auction sale. The balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 7 (seven) days of the Auction Sale.
Other conditions subject to which the Auction Sale will be held will be read before commencing auction sale and can be understood by the prospective purchasers before the auction sale on application to the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1922.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.
National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hydrabad Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks:
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq, Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Stationery Paper and other goods in the Stationery Shop and the Godown at Parsi Bazar Street and the Shop and the Godown at Abdul Rehman Street of Mr. Abdul Hussein Kikabhoy.
High Court Suit No. 2936 of 1919.
Esakbhoy Ebrahim
vs.
Rahimbhoy Momanji and others.
By the order of Gulamhoussin Ahmedally, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the Stationery paper and other goods in the abovementioned shops and godowns of Mr. Abdulhousein Kikabhoy.
DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS.
Stationery, envelopes and note papers of various qualities, nibs blotting papers of various qualities, pen-holders, pencils, inks, foolscap papers of different sizes and qualities, double foolscap papers, copying books, ledger papers, etc., etc.
The goods of the shops are on view.
For further particulars and the list of the goods apply to the undersigned or at the shops.
WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rahimbhai Karimbhai Khoja.
One big lot of silk and cotton sarees, Long cloth and cut pieces.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—
Re. Estate of A. R. Mithewala:—
Pearl bangles, zaifuls and gote Jadave and pearl necklace, opal and ruby studs, gold bangles, necklaces, watch chains, studs and links charms and rings, silver anclets, bedies bangles, coins, snuff box, studs, etc.
Re. Estate of Bhiwa Rama:—
Gold putlees neck cord, gold putlees and beads cord, rings, vazir thick, earings, head ornaments, silver waist chains, wallas, etc., and wooden boxes wearing apparels, cooking pots and sundries.
Property of Austrian Consulate:—
One Austrian safe.
By the order of the office concerned:—
Mackenzie Schiff's rapid addresser.
1 case saddles and accessories.
2 cases Ellwood hats.
Assorted bentwood furniture.
On account and at the risk of Capt. D. A. F. Needham:—
3 stoves and one hurricane lantern.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCH AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, cabinet Palmstands, platedware glassware, crockery, carpets, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1922, at No. 1 Jeriwala House, at the Corner of Nepean Sea Road, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumb waiters, Tea tables, handsome Silver show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables low arm Chairs, Writing Table Hatstands, Card Table, Carpets, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables, Revolving Book Stands, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman leaving station and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PUNCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. H. State Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,109.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investments and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription very moderate. 50 per cent. Bonus. Value in case the wife pre-deceased Months' grace if occupation is lost. Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADASHIV BIDKAR, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Friday 14th Apail 1922 at 3 p. m. (S, T,)
Shah Shiwaji
Saturday 15th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m, (S, T,)
Mruchchhakatick
Sunday 16th April 1922 at 3 p. m, S, T,)
San-nyashacha (Sawnsar)
Monday 17th April 1922 at 3 p. m, (S, T,)
Shah Shiwaji

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.
OWING TO THE EASTER HOLIDAY.
3 DAY PERFORMANCES 3
Friday 14th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit **Swayanwar** Acts 5
Saturday 15th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit **Shakuntal** Acts 7
Sunday 16th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S, T.)
Sangit **Draupadi** Acts 3
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,
Tickets :— Can be had at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station,
Proprietor :
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charni Road.)
K.D. and Brothers.
Present
A CHARMING ALL-BRITISH PHO-TO PLAY OF LOVE AND HATE.
"SHEBA."
"SHEBA."
FROM THE POPULAR STORY BY
RITA
STARRING THE BEAUTY OF THE SCREEN
ALMA TAYLOR
ALSO
HILARIOUS COMICS
REALLY A "PICK ME-UP" PROGRAMME
Time 5-30; 7; 8-4 ; 10-15 (S. T.)
EASTER ATTRACTION
THE GREATEST FILM OF THE LATE WAR which was banned by the Bombay Police has now been allowed exhibition ITS
CIVILIZATION
By
THOMAS HENCE
At The
WEST-END

FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS
AT
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.
TARDEO,
THE ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI,
will stage their most popular play in
MARATHI
ASURI LALSA
Friday 14th, at 9-30, p. m. Saturday at 3-30and Sunday at 9-30.
Adapted from Sheridan's PIZARRO and most successful Urdu play ASIRE HIRS.
This play has met with a commendable success during the last visit of the Company in Bombay and now we have added a new Water Fall Scenery which is a new introduction on the Marathi stage.
Comic—A Scream—A Yell—A Roar—
To see is to believe.
Rates :—Rs. 5, 4-8, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As, 12 and 8.
Seats can be reserved at Madhavashram near the West-End Cinema during the day and two hours before the performance at the theatre.
Book your Seats early to avoid dis appointment.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in
"ALMOST MARRIED"
A metro-Comedy delight.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents their Fifth Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
The Opera produced by James McGrath.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN Theatres Ltd. present their latest variety capture.
BRYANT, BRYANT & BUSTER.
Electrical Manipulators and Jugglers, From the London Hippodrome.
Also the "Select - Special" produced by
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG IN
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
The "Select - Special" in six acts.
Please note that the variety act of Bryant, Bryant and Buster will appear only in 6-30 & 10 p. m. shows,

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week the First Instalment.
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
Gorgeous Sbenery
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE STAR CINEMA
A Welcome Announcement
We have the greatest pleasure to announce that our two pictures "The Redemption of MARY MAGDALENE" and "The House Without Children" were both stopped by the Bombay Board of Film Censors for further inspection, have been duly passed for public exhibition, "The House Without Children" will be screened on a near date. In the meanwhile, we present
To-night! and This Week!!
OUR MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE
The Redemption of
MARY MAGDALENE
Showing Mary's Association with Christ. A story from the "New Testament" of the Bible,
UNIQUE! HISTORICAL! INSTRUCTIVE! INSPIRING!
First four parts together with
The Concluding Episodes of another Great Picture
"FABIOLA"
Also
A Most Important Topical Budget showing Exclusive Historic Pictures by The Special Courier of Rome of the Scenes in Rome before and after the Death of
POPE BENEDICT XV.
THE FIRST AND THE ONLY FILM EVER TAKEN OF A POPE OF ROME!
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 Shows Daily Commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
LOOK SHARP! DON'T BE TOO LATE!!
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Grant Road
Four Shows :—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinee on Bank Holidays 3-30.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
Bharat Cinema Film Co.'s
Newest Mythological production
RADHA VILAS
a very interesting story from the life of Lord Shri Krishna.
NEXT WEEK
A Marvellous historical production
DAMAJI
By the MAHARASHTRA FILM CO
The Famous Producer of Vatsala Haran

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.
LAST DATE OF ENTRY 20th APRIL 1922.
A Cup worth Rs. 300 will be given away as a prize. Medals for winners and runners up.
ENTRANCE FEE RS. 15. SCHOOL & COLLEGE TEAMS RS. 10.
Matches shall begin from 27th April 1922.
For Rules Apply to—
R. C. MISRA,
Hony. Secretary.
All-India Rehman Football Tournament,
Nairabad, RAJPUTANA.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
To-night
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath
in 7 Reels
Produce by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanku
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New
Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.
The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.
Thousands of hopeless cases curel. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.
Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Apendicits, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

Wonderful Astrologer
Mr. Rupalachadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Visag. District.

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who else can give you better Vaule for your Money in MOTOR ACCESSORIES than
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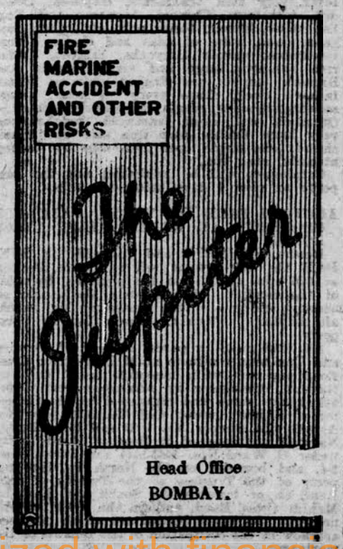
AUTO SPECIALISTS,
CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.
Telegr: "Automotive." Telep: No. 5121.



Head Office
BOMBAY.

INDIA'S TAX REJECTIONS.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS

When the Government of India increased the cotton import duties a year ago, and Lancashire manufacturers protested against this being done without a countervailing Excise duty on Indian-woven goods, Mr. Montagu stoutly maintained that by the Act of 1919 we had granted fiscal Home Rule to the Dependency and would have to abide by the consequences. As a matter of fact, the Act reserved overruling powers in certain circumstances, but it is obvious that these ought not to be exercised unless in case of extreme necessity. The new Legislative Assembly for India is certainly not disposed to minimise its independence, and this week it has asserted itself more emphatically even than it did last year. The revenue of 1921-22 having been 34 crores (some twenty million pounds) less than the expenditure, the Government of India on the 1st instant introduced a Budget for the current year which was expected to increase this year's receipts by 29 crores. The cotton cloth duties—import and Excise—were increased by 4 per cent. a new charge was imposed on cotton yarn, the salt tax—which was already regarded as a grievous burden—was doubled, railway fares and postal charges were increased, income-tax and super tax were raised, and some other additional taxes were imposed. The greatest expectations, however, were from the cotton duties. The precise amount they would produce does not appear to have been stated, but they were undoubtedly the most prolific part of sources of revenue which were grouped together as being likely to yield an additional 14 crores of lakhs. Now the Legislative Assembly rejects alike the additions to the cotton import and Excise duties and the salt tax. It makes mincemeat, in fact, of the Budget, and creates a most embarrassing position for both the Government of India and the new Secretary of State. Viscount Peel. The exercise of the Government's arbitrary powers, it seems to us, would be a most unwise solution, especially at the present time, and should be promptly ruled out.

If the Legislative Assembly were exercising its new authority in an irresponsible spirit there might be something, though not a vast deal, to be said for overruling it, but, so far from that being the case, it appears to have acted in accordance with what it held to be the best interests of India. The question turns absolutely upon the Government's military expenditure. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Finance Member of the Legislative Assembly, stated in his Budget speech that this expenditure had been cut down as much as possible, but the fact remains that he estimated it at 62 crores 18 lakhs—the same as for the previous year. How big a burden this figure may be gathered from the fact that it is nearly one-half of the total estimated expenditure, which is 142 crores 25 lakhs. The mass of the people of India feel that they cannot afford so enormous a charge, and it is in order to force the Government to reduce it that a large part of the proposed additional taxation has been vetoed. Sir Malcolm Hailey, in his Budget speech, promised an early announcement of the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, and before the debate closed he said this committee would be allowed to consider military expenditure. He appears, however, to have delayed the vital part of the statement too long, with the result that the Assembly protected itself, as such bodies usually do, by cutting down the taxation scheme. In so doing it has probably done no more than we ourselves should have done in a like case. The Government can get out of their difficulty for the time being by borrowing more than they had intended, and although that is far from being an ideal solution, it appears to be the only one that is possible now. But there should be retrenchment as well.—"The Manchester Guardian."

MARRIAGES IN KHATRI FAMILY IN BOMBAY.

GENEROUS DONATIONS TO DIFFERENT FUNDS.

A correspondent writes:—On the 8th and 9th instant, two marriages were celebrated at the residence of Seth Haji Siddick Haji Mohammed Khatri Saheb the revered father of Mr. Haji Ahmad Siddick Khatri, General Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee. The place was beautifully decorated by Swaraj Turkish and Egyptian Flags. The place was beautifully decorated by Swaraj, Turkish and Egyptian Flags. Many prominent people of all the communities graced the occasion. Special feature of the occasion was that large number of guests who attended the festivities were clad in *Khaddar*, even the few Arab distinguished guests were seen in Khadder gown.

The names of the bridegrooms are Qasim Haji Siddick Khatri and Haji Hasham Haji Osman.

After *Milad Sharif*, Seth Chotani on behalf of Haji Siddick Haji Mohammed Khatri and his deceased brother Haji Osman Haji Mohammed Khatri announced the donation in celebration of the two marriages.

Madina Relief Fund Rs. 1,000; Angora Fund Rs. 1,000; Smyrna Fund Rs. 500; Tilak Swaraj Fund Rs. 500; Khatri Jamat Widow Fund Rs. 500; Aligarh National University Fund Rs. 500; Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha School, Rs. 500; Malabar Relief Fund Rs. 500.

The donations were thankfully accepted by Seth Chotani on behalf of Central Khilafat Committee.

After these announcements the bridegrooms accompanied with the whole assembly of guests were taken out for a short round amidst shouts of *"Allho Akber, Mahatma Gandhiji, Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali Ki Jai."* which were lustily raised by host of young boys and children. On their return the *Nikah* ceremony took place and gratulations to the gridegrooms. On the 10th instant in the morning *Dawati-i-Wallima* took place where guests were sumptuously fed.

A High-Class Guarantee!
LEVER WATCH FREE.
The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; read promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.
London General Supply Assoc'n
G J K A
S T R S
T K S A
S O R S

FOOD VALUE OF TEA.

One cup of Amber Tips Tea, with the usual quantity of sugar and milk will cost about
ONE PICE
This cup of tea will give much more sustaining nourishment than one pice worth of any other known food or drink. If you doubt what we say try it for yourself. Go to the bazar and purchase one pice worth of grain, bread, meat, or liquor and try what effect it has on your system. Why, the effect is not noticeable.
Then drink one cup of Amber Tips Tea, which will cost you about one pice. You will at once reap the benefit. If you are tired and weary after a hard days work, either physical or mental you will find that it will act like magic. Your lassitude will disappear and you will be invigorated, fortified, and refreshed immediately.
This benefit is not momentary but will last for hours which proves that it is the result; not of drugs; but of the rich food values which are only contained in the tender young tips from which.
AMBER TIPS TEA is made.
Orange Pekoe Blend, Rs. 1-8
Pekoe Blend, Rs. 1-4.
Sold by almost every retail dealer in Bombay.
AMBER TIPS TEA Co.,
AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LD.
Head Office,
MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.
Telephone No. 722.
Telegrams "Cliworks"
(P. O. Box No. 494).
FOUNDRY AND WORKS, CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS.
118, ARTHUR ROAD,
JACOB CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
SLIPWAY—SAND BASIN, MAZAGON, DOCK STORES—ALEXANDRA DOCKS,
CONSTRUCTIONAL and General Engineers, Shipbuilders and Repairers, Boilermakers and Ship-wrights, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Iron and Brass Founders.
ELECTRIC ARC CUTTING AND WELDING, OXY-ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, MILL-WORK A SPECIALITY.
Managing Agents—
GLADSTONE WYLLIE & Co.
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THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT SOLVED
BY
"Dotts Rubber Stamp Making Outfit."
It produces 4 Shapes or 16 Line-Stamps at a time. 24 Kinds of Accessories are supplied with the Outfit. Price Rs. 40/- only.
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"DOTTS HOME-PRINTER"
All sorts of Job Works can be printed. An indispensable for commercial uses. It contains 26 Kinds of Accessories. Price, Foscap Half-Size (17" x 12"), Rs. 37/- only. Quarter advance with order.
S. B. DUTT.
100, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta.

Read attentively and keep in mind well!
MY AGE IS 25!
I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing week day by day, accidently I read in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" about
Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan
who had been to France, Italy, Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.
F. K. MODY Parsi)
Hussanali Building, Near Islam Club,
CHAWPATIL
Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan
Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay No. 4.

WATCH YOUR FAVOURITE ANIMAL
WITH
POWERFUL FRENCH and GERMAN
PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

available at.—
VALY FATEH MOHAMMED & Co.,
WATCH MARCHANTS & JWELLERS
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A LARGE SELECTION OF
Lett's & Collin's Diaries
&
Raphael Tucks Calenders
offered at
50% Reduction
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort
BOMBAY.

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SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, experienced L. M. S or M. B. B. S. for the Palanpur Female Hospital. Write to Messrs. SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 227, Kalkadevi Rd., Bombay
A R3389

WANTED in Bombay for Secretarial Work, a gentleman fully conversant with Native States Administration, whole or part timed. Apply stating experience and Terms Box No. 7948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12716

WANTED—COURT CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Salary according to qualifications. Only competent and experienced men need apply to Box No. 7943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12683

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY a 1st Class Mechanicle Engineer familiar in, Erections of Engines and Boilers, Gearings and Shaftings, Plaining and Mill Building Constructions, Fued Economy and other Machineries, etc., etc. Write the Box No. 7941, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3379

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

DUMAS—A PALACIAL BUNGALOW with big Compound, Gas Lights and Water pipes. Apply Proprietor, A. VIANELLI & CO., Chowpatty, Tele. No. 1898.
C R3390

TO BE LET—Jethabhai Naranji's furnished BUNGALOWS at Lonavla for the current season. Apply to RAMDAS RANCHODDAS, 112, Dadyshet Agiary Lane, Bombay.
C R3353

TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW" Matheran for Season, ending June Commodious storied house, lately repaired to suit modern requirements. Furnished but without Crockery, Cutlery and Linen. Accommodation Ten Bedrooms and Bathrooms in addition Reception Rooms ample stable and outhouses. Rent Rupees Two Thousand only. Reasonable offers from good parties will be considered. Please apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3386

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett, Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

A TELEPHONE REQUIRED. Will pay premium to anyone who will give the phone to us. Write Box No. 7942 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R3381

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keping. Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
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FINANCIAL.

CAPITALIST wants to advance on Mortgage of Immoveable property, about One LAKH OF RUPEES at 9 per cent per annum on good security. Apply with particulars of property to Box No. 7947, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R R12701

WHY NOT INVEST IN POLISH BONDS? —It is likely to bring you a fortune. No Speculation. No Risk. Drop a line to:— Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, Calcutta. For detailed informations.
R C12686

GERMAN MARKS—Surely it is profitable to invest in now? Deal direct with Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. Excellent services at your disposal on request.
R C12687

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON VIEW—Valuable furniture, glass, crockery, etc., of J. Brander I. C. S., J. P. Collector of Bombay and others at the Ridge Malabar Hill sale on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., BENNETT & CO.,
T R3388

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 14th, 15th and 17th instant those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th April, 1922.
C12630

NOTICE.

FIRMS, who desire to represent Norwegian exporters of paper are requested to approach the Norwegian Consulate General, 4-B, Little Russel Street, Calcutta, giving bank and other references.
C12673

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the goods, as detailed below, of the Berar Oil Works, Akola, shall be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1922, at Akola in the premises of the Oil Works, at 9 a.m.

Purchasers shall be required to pay the price in cash as soon as the bid is accepted.

DETAILS OF GOODS.

Worth about to 2½ Lacs of Rs.
1 Linseed bags.
2 Linseed Oil.
3 Cottonseed Oil.
4 Oil Cakes.

NILKANT GADR,
Manager, Srimant K. G. Bootee Estate, Sitabardi, NAGPOOR
C12697

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERSi

FRIDAY, the 14th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 17th instant, (Easter Monday) being Public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will, however, be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 15th instant from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
C12672

NOTICE

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the above Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th April 1922, to conrfim the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday the 30th day of March 1922, as a Special Resolution.

By order of the Board,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.

No 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 1st April, 1922,
C12599

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

FOR SALE.

MACHINARY BY ASA LEES.

18 R. H. Revolving Flat Cards of 1894.
18 L. H. Revolving Flat Cards of 1894.

DRAWING FRAMES.

2 R. H. 3 Heads 7 Deliveries 6 ends up of 1894.
1 L. H. 3 Heads 7 Deliveries 6 ends up of 1894.

SLUBBING FRAMES.

4 R. H. Slubbing Frames 84 Spindles of 1894.
2 R. H. Slubbing Frames 84 Spindles of 1897.
1 L. H. Slubbing Frames 84 Spindles of 1894.

INTERMEDIATE FRAMES.

3 R. H. Inter Frames 116 Spindles of 1894.
3 L. H. Inter Frames 116 Spindles of 1894.
2 R. H. Inter Frames 126 Spindles of 1894.
4 L. H. Inter Frames 126 Spindles of 1894.

ROVING FRAMES.

15 R. H. Roving Frames 160 Spindles of 1894.
12 L. H. Roving Frames 160 Spindles of 1894.
1 L. H. Roving Frames 160 Spindles of 1896.

For further particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER.
C12646

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 18th instant at Dane Galli, Shukrawar Peth, Poona, under the charge of Mr. Ramrao Vishvasrao Talpade.

The Branch will be known as the Poona City Branch.

By order
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th April, 1922.
C12679

GEO, GAHAGAN & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Great Western Hotel Bldg. Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors report and audited statements of accounts for 12 months ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and who offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect the auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. Any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Coy., will be CLOSED from 18th to 29th day of April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) S. GAHAGAN & CO.,
Agents,
Geo. Gahagan & Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.
C12704

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913-14.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SEALED OFFERS are hereby invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Ltd., now in Voluntary Liquidation on or before the 31st May, 1922.

The Railway has to be disposed of as a going concern.

The Section already constructed is from Varetha to Samia covering a distance of 20.5 Miles Gauge is Narrow.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned by application either in writing or personally.

G. K DALAL,
Liquidator
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.
C12717

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the Bulsar District for a period of twelve months from 1st May, 1922, are invited and will be received in Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 18th April 1922 upto 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 each.

The tenderer must deposit in cash earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 with the Treasurer, Board Gauge System, Bombay, and receipt obtained for it should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

N. MEDLEY.
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Street,
12th April, 1922.
TA C12708

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KHAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (2ND PART).

TENDERS are invited for the following works, and will be received in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Andhere District at Bandra on the 17th April, 1922, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time).

(a) Constructing 1st road in Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 (Khar 2nd Part).
(b) Filling in the area between the Bandra Ghodbandar Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line near Khar (Suburban Scheme No. 7).

2 The approximate estimated cost of (a) is Rs. 19,000 and of (b) Rs. 1,13,416.

3. Tender forms will be issued on payment of Rs 2, each during office hours, on application to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra.

4. Tenders should be sealed and endorsed separately (1)" Tender for constructing 1st road in Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 Khar, 2nd Part" and (2) " Tender for filling in the area between the Bandra Ghodbandar Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway line near Khar, Bombay Sub.rban Scheme No. 7." and a sum of Rs. 190 in respect of work (a) and Rs. 1,200 in respect of work (b) in cash as earnest money should be paid into the Audit Office of this Department, and a receipt for the same should be shown to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District.

5. Security deposit amounting to Rs. 5 per cent of the tendered amount will be required from the successful tenderer.

6. The Director of Development reserve the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

7. Specifications for the work, conditions of contract, and any further particulars required can be obtained in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on any working day between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

D. K. BHAVE,
Executive Engineer,
Andheri District.
Bandra, 4 th April, 1922.
C12632

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF SIXTH AND FINAL CALL ON SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Directors of the Company have revised the terms for accepting monies in advance of the Sixth and Final Call on the Second preference Shares and until further notice the following terms will be in force:—

(a) The amount to be deposited must be in full payment of the Sixth and final Call on any number of shares out of the total holdings of shareholders, but the shares on which such advance payment is made cannot be transferred until such advance payment is adjusted against the Sixth and Final Call when it becomes due.
(b) The amount deposited will be credited to Shareholders' account as a deposit to be adjusted as provided in (a), and no part of the deposit will be allowed to be withdrawn.
(c) Interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent per annum will be allowed on the Shareholders' deposit account with the Company.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 10th April, 1922.
C12692

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Messrs. STEWART JACKS, Ltd. the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No.95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such clafms and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate on the East side of Tardeo in the Registration SubDistrict of Bombay and which together with other land was formerly known as Angir Baug which said Angir Baug is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385 and 388 New Nos 13555, 13654; 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205 and 207 and new Survey Nos. 7049 and bounded, on or towards the East by vacant land, on or towards the West by Tardeo Road, on or towards the North by the property of Soonabai widow of Bomanji Jijibhai and on or towards the South by the property of Ratanji Bhicaji and contains by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3688(9) and Street No 21 Sleater Road.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1922
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys
C12703,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4984 OF 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 1st day of December, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O.VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

N. H MOOS, Esqr., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver, of the assets of the firm of Dharamsey Jetha and Co., having his office in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

HIRALAL BHANJI, of Nagwa Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Nathdwar in the Territories of H. H. The Maharaja of Udepur ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 31,254-4-3 with further interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from Kartak Sud 1st Samvat Year 1978 (31st October, 1921), till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent till payment, that the plaintiff may be authorised to sell the ornaments and jewellery referred to in para 4 hereof by public auction and the net sale proceeds may be ordered to be applied in payment of his claim and the defendant may be ordered to pay the balance.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiff Attorneys.
C12710

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay Dr. ALBAN GOODIER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise nowsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazandari tenure (the Fazindar whereof is the Fabrica of the Cathedral of our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar), together with the messuage tenement of two dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, Paper Mill Lane, Passage No. I, containing by admeasurement 264 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Anant Ganesh Satheye, on the South by a compound wall and beyond that by the property of Padmanath Bhasker Shingne and on the East by the property of Padmanabh Bhasker Shingne and one the West by the Paper Mill Lane and which piece of land along with other land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 329 New No. 2142 Old Survey No. 599 New Survey No. 7935 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 1426, 1425 and Street Nos. 7 and 6 of the Paper Mill Lane passage No. I.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
12th April, 1922.
C12708

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai SHERIFABIBI, wife of Mahomed Hussein Paloba of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has by an Indenture of Conveyance bearing date the 20th day of April, 1917, made between Ahmed Saheb bin Gulam Mohiddin of the first part Mahomed Hussein Paloba of the second part and Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Hussein Paloba of the third part purchased the land hereditaments and premises situate at Ali Umer Street particularly described in the said Conveyance and in the Schedule hereunder written with and out of her own moneys entirely, that the conveyance of the said land hereditaments and premises was taken in the name of the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Hussein Paloba for and on behalf of our client and as her nominee only; that the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Hussein Paloba (who is the step sof our client and a minor under the age of eighteen years) has not now and never has any beneficial interest whatsoever in the said land hereditaments and premises or any portion thereof or in the rent income and profits thereof and that notwithstanding the said land hereditaments and premises purporting to have been purchased by our client in the name of the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Hussein Paloba our client has ever since the 20th day of April 1917 been in the sole and exclusive possession of the said land hereditaments and premises and every part thereof and in the sole and exclusive receipt and enjoyment of the rents income and profits thereof.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ali Umer Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy three square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Ali Umer Street, on or towards the West by a passage for sweepers, on or towards the North by the property of Shaik Ahmed bin Shaboodin Ningware deceased and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Hussein Shaik and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2359-60 New No. A/9414, Old Survey Nos. 1893, 1894 and New Survey No. 802 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes of Bombay under C Ward No. 6088 (1) and Street No. 222.

Dated this 12th da yof April, 1922.
PANDIA AND CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Sharifabibi, wife of Mahomed Hussein Paloba.
C12707

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5074 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 5th day of December, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint, under Section 27. O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

N. H. MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver in Suit No. 2882 of 1919 now in Europe by his constituted Attorney, T. M. Kajiji of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHHATURBHUJ MOTILAL, of Miyagaon, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Miyagaon ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 2,971-1-9 with further interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from Kartak Sud 1st, S. 1978 (31st October, 1921), till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12711

LEGAL NOTICES

Application No. 411/1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY AND VICE ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1 of 1922.

Captain VERE CARB FREEMAN MASTER, of the S. S. Calanda formerly S. S. Omsk on behalf of himself as master of all other the Officers and Crew of the said vessel now temporarily residing in Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

The S. S. CALANDA, formerly known as the S. S. Omsk, her papers tackle apparel furniture and machinery now lying in the stream in Bombay Harbour. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting WHEREAS a cause for wages and disbursements due and owing to the Captain, Officers, Seamen and Crew has been instituted in our said Court on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the "S. S. Calanda" abovenamed her papers, tackle, machinery, apparel and furniture in the sum of Rupees 86,696-0-6, with costs.

We do hereby command you to arrest the said "S. S. Calanda" her papers, tackle, machinery apparel and furniture and keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from us and to cite all persons who have or claim to have any right title and interest in the said "S. S. Calanda" as aforesaid to enter within six days from the service hereof (exclusive of the day of such service) in the Registry of our said Court an appearance to the said cause. We further command you to warn the said persons that if they do not enter an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of our said Court will proceed to determine the the Cause or make such order therein as to him shall seem fit. Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod Knight Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of April 1922.

The 8th day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Admiralty Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

In pursuance of the order contained in the Warrant of Arrest of the abovenamed S. S. Calanda, I do hereby cite all persons who have or claim to have any right title or interest in the said S. S. "Calanda", formerly known as the S. S. "Omsk", to enter within six days of the service of the said Warrant (exclusive of the day of such service), which service was effected on 10th April 1922, an appearance in the above Cause in the Registry of the High Court in its Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Jurisdiction.

I hereby further warn all such persons that, in default of entering an appearance as aforesaid, the said cause will be determined in such manner or such other order will be made therein as the said Court shall deem fit.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C12706

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3332 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of August, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint, under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DULLABHBHAI BHAGWANJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) POPATLAL CHUNILAL, (2) KESHAVLAL CHUNILAL, and (3) MOHANLAL CHUNILAL, all of Limbdi in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitants, trading as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name and style of Popatlal Choonilal at Limbdi and Ahmedabad ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 10,831-8-3 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of April, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of August, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 19th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12712

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, April 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 63
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m. ..May	17 70
(As known in Liverpool at ..July	17 24
closing time.) ..Oct.	17 13
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. ..May	16 61
..July	16 61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 11th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
April	..
May	10 13
June	..
July	10 07
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 93
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	9 72
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 10
May	10 05
June	10 02
July	10 00
August	9 91
September	9 89
Oct.	9 85
Novembers	9 80
December	9 77
January	9 74
February	9 72
March	9 70

Tone :—Easy,

Liverpool markets closed on 14th and 17th April.

(Good Friday and Monday.)

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 00
May	16 05
June	16 20
July	16 40
Aug.	16 50
September	16 65
Oct.	16 90
Nov.	16 90
Dec.	16 95
Jan.	17 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 10th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M, G. Scinde Good,	8 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Consinent	10,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	17 72
Futures at New York July	17 31
Futures at New York Oct.	17 22
Futures at New York Jan.	17 08
Spot Cotton at New York	17 90
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	16 53
Futures at New Orleans May	16 63
Futures at New Orleans July	16 61
Fair Rio Quality (No. 7 quality)	10 5 8
Demand B ls	—
Silver Com rcial Bars U. S, mined	99 ⅝
Do. Foreign	64 3 4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 10th.

Futures at New York	May	17 72
	July	17 31
	Oct.	17 22
	Jan.	17 08

AUCTION SALE.

VORA AND CO,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS. CHESTERFIELD EASY CHAIR, DINNING-TABLE, SIDE BOARDS, DUMB-WAITERS, DRAWING-ROOM SETS, CARPETS, FANCY TEAPOYS CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, ETC., ETC.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Alexandra Dock, opposite Red Gate, Top floor of Alexandra Resturant, Bombay, the following.

Very valuable and Artistic household furniture as Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Dinning-table, Arm and Armless Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas, Tapestry and leather lined drawing-room sets, Electric lamps, Revolving Chairs, Dressing-tables, bedsteads, crockery, glassware, cooking utensils, Dinner and Tea services, etc., etc. The property of Mr. M. B. Fitz Gibbon who is leaving India.

The furniture is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1922.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 05
	July	10 09
	Oct.	9 85
	Jan.	9 74

London, April 10th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/13/9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 10th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57 1.2
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
" " 2 months hence	33 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—America sold dull,	
Bar Gold (per os.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Merket loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 10th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl. May Paid	54
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	53/3
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	51/6

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1 4
Hongkong	£ 110
National	£ 40

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—Firmer,

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 8 1/2
Teria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Firm	1 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl. Sellers	£ 18 7/8

Tone :—Poor demand steady,

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 82 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 9 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 85 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 100
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	64 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	55
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	9
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/8
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 12.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 475 and declined to Rs. 472 on scattered selling remaining Rs. 474 at 4 p.m. While Broach July, August opened at Rs. 495 and eased to Rs. 492 The prices fluctuated between Rs. 495 and Rs. 492 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 493½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 494. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 495 and closed at Rs. 496. F. Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 394 and remained Rs. 395 at 4 p.m. F. Mg. Oomra July opened at Rs. 412½ and going down to Rs. 410 improved to Rs. 412 at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 348 and July Rs. 358 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday and it opens to-day with a quiet feeling.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets for ready and forward business are closed to-morrow. The markets are also closed for Easter Holidays.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 12th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	476
" " "	July August	496
Fully Good Bengal	May	351
" " "	July	361
Fine Oomra	May	397
" " "	July	414
Southern May/June		

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12th

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	474
" " "	July-Augt	493
Fully Good Bengal	May	350
" " "	July	360
Fine Oomra's	May	395
" " "	July	432
Southern May/June		

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and ind Punjab..	—	3-5	355	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	412	397	382	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1..	442	427	412	—
M. G, Central P. No 2..	427	412	397	—
M. G. Broach ..	—	490	480	470
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 11th April 1922.

Cotton	20093 Bales.

Wheat	—	—	—	14811 Cwt.	
Linseed	—	—	—	12060	"
Rape, ota	—	—	—	4121	"
Gingelly seed	—	—	—	7540	"
Poppyseed	—	—	—	529	"
Gr undnute	—	—	—	6472	"
Cas.orseed	—	—	—	4395	"
Rice	—	—	—	12770	"
Myra'ollama	—	—	—	5399	"
Cottonseed	—	—	—	45 0	"
Mowraseed	—	—	—	Nil	
Gram	—	—	—	7718	"
uwar	—	—	—	2593	"
Masur	—	—	—	Nil	"
Barley	—	—	—	168	"
Bajra	—	—	—	3174	"
Coal	—	—	—	107	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 12.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-7-6
Bars Gold forward 28-6-6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-4-6
Bars Silver ready 90-9
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-9
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-12

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/32
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/16
Tone of Exchange—Quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 300
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 320
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 310
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 269
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 184
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 363
London Gold ready sh 93-5
London Silver ready d 35-8
London Silver forward d 33-8
Tone of Silver—Dull—Small businsse, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.41 3/8
French Exchange Frcs 47.90
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 51.70
Italian Exchange Frcs 82.20.
German Exchange Mrks 1240
Prague Exchange Crons 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56
5 per cent War Loan 82
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 99/14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1936 103/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 64

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperail 1340, India 116, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 65xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2870, Alliance 320, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1180, By-Dyeing 1160, Bradbury 1080, Century 830xd., Central India 4735xd., Colaba Land 2265xd., Coorla 265, Crescent 595, Currumbhoy 1690, David 1597/8, Edw. Sassoon 525, E. D. Sassoon 4/15, Elphinstone 137/8, Fazulbhoy 1395, Gokak 292/8xd., Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 630, Jamshed Mgh. 520, Kastoorchand 1025, Khatao 580, Kohinoor 3255, Madhowji 525, New Great 880xdr, Meyer Sassoon 342/8, New City 700xd., Pabani 905, Pearls 1155, Phoenix 965, Premier 175, Planet 272/8, Shapurji 401/4, Simplex 880, Standard 2525n., Swan 1122/8, Swadeshi 5335, Tata Mill 1210n., Vishnu Cotton 2225.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 592/8, B. Burma 500, B. Burma N. I. 140pr., Bt. Burma pet 9, B. Tramway 115, B. Flour 1500, B. Stean 220, Bundi cement 40, Indian-Cement 275, Katni Ord. 240, Katni Defd. 1125, New India 20, Tata Iron Ord. 61/4, Tata Iron Defd. 217/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd. 170, Tata Hydro 837/8, Tata Oil 50 and Scindia Steam 6/6.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	320
Baroda	95	100	Jan-July	15%	90
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1340
Do. Contributory	125	—			356/4
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	116
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8
Nile Bank	225	75	—	10	14/8
Chartered Bank	£1	£1	Apr-Oct.	—	£ 75
Eastern	5	5	10	"	65 xd.
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64%	£ 97
Mercantile Bank of India	£12½	—	—	16%	£ 22½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	24%	118
Barsi Light	100	100	"	12½	575 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	12½	95
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	83
Chikpetmukh					
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	8%	88
Khulna					65
Ellichpur Ghati	100	100	"	4%	100
Godhana	100	100	"	4%	40
Mandhar Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	51
Para Extn. Purnd	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	50 xd
Shahpur Murwar	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	63
Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept	—	305
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bndl Portland	10	10	July	1-12-6	40
Hamamtsu	10	—	—	—	4
Digvijal Rlding	10	—	—	6%	120
Katni Cement	250	250	—	17½%	370
Assam Cement ord.	100	100	—	12	240
Do. Defd	40	40	—	46	1125
Shivrajpur	10	10	—	4	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2670
Alliance Textile	100	100	—	—	330
Anglo	50	—	—	6	90
Birla mills	100	—	—	—	90
By. Cotton	500	500	Marth	100	1160
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	80	1885
Bradbury	250	250	—	55	1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	850 xd
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	210	4735 xd
Colaba Land	100	100	"	50	2265 xd
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	5	265
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	595
Currumbhoy	250	250	"	110	1690
David	250	250	"	60	159 7/8
Dawn	250	250	Jan-Dec.	—	1250
E. D. Sassoon Upkeep	100	100	"	8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	250	250	May-Nov	50	625
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18	137/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	150	1395
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	—	230
Gokak	100	100	"	—	282/8
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	—	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	630
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	—	520
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1025
Khatao	100	100	"	—	580
Kilachand mills	100	10	"	—	17/12
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3-55
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug	—	5100
Madhavrao Sod	100	100	"	20	365
Madhowji	500	500	"	—	128
Mahuradas	500	500	"	100	925 x
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	500	4500 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	342/8
Morarji	1000	1000	"	250	6500
New Great	200	200	"	40	860 xd
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	—	700 xd
Pabari	250	250	"	90	905
Pearls	250	250	"	90	1155
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	—	965
Premier	100	100	"	—	175
Planet	100	100	"	—	272/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	—	385
Sassoon Cotton	150	150	"	—	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	401/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16000
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	880
Standard	500	500	"	120	2525 x.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1122/8
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5335
Tata Mill	500	500	"	—	1210 x.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	—	2225

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	15%	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	6%	723/8
Bp. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	"	—	115
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	30	1307/8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	100	592/8
B. Burma					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	—	050
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	"	—	140 xd
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
B. Burma Pet	5s.	—	Mar-Oct.	as.6p. 3	9
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	250
Kemp & Co.	100	—	July	20	145
Maroks	100	—	"	15	90 pr.
New India Assur	25	250	"	—	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40	—	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	—	Sept.	50	625
Scindia Steam	50	50	"	—	6/6
Tata iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	61/4
Do. Defd	25	25	Sept.	61/8	21/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	—	58/12
N. Ded	400	400	"	—	170
Tata Oil	100	100	"	—	50
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	—	160

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 12th. 6 p.m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	75 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teaseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	— —
Teaseed Black	68 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	— —
Groundnuts	74 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowraseed	7 8 0	— —
Barley	44 0 0	— —
Castorseed	52 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 0 0	5 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	—
Wheat Sept	—
Linseed May	14 4 0
Linseed Sept.	14 12 0

HINDUSTANI C. P. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHHINDWARA, April 10.

Chhindwara has given a most wonderful response in making excellent arrangements for the coming session of the Conference with Rai Sahib Mathura Prasad as Chairman and Mr. O. B. Ghate as Secretary. The Conference pandal is now complete, while the lodging, boarding and other arrangements will be finished in a day or two. In order to avoid all inconvenience intending delegates and visitors are requested to reserve their seats by sending one rupee in advance to the Secretary. Those who like the general mess will please bring their own lotas and tumblers, while those who cook with their own hands must have their full sets of cooking utensils with them. People coming from outside will also note that Chhindwara has fairly cold nights, these days and so they must bring sufficient covering with them.

Shryut Rajendra Prasad, the elected President of the coming session of the C. P. Students' Conference has been arrested under Section 500 I. P. C. and so would not be able to preside. Sriyut Sunderlalji has therefore been requested to accept the Presidentship and thus finish the work which he had left half done last year.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	12	m 11 4	29 2	12	m 4 42	14 10
		11 12a	29 2		5 1a	15 11
Th.	13	m 0 3a	30 0	13	m 6 2	13 9
					6 26a	14 6
F	14	m 0 34	28 9	14	m 6 41	14 0
		1 16a	29 7		7 9a	17 0
S	15	m 1 14	28 0	15	m 7 19	14 8
		1 58a	28 9		7 54a	18 0
S	16	m 1 55	27 8	16	m 7 57	15 9
		2 42a	27 8		8 41a	19 1
M	17	m 2 36	25 9	17	m 8 54	17 0
		3 32a	25 6		9 31a	20 1
Tu.	18	m 3 24	24 6	18	m 9 14	18 3
		4 34a	25 6		9 51a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl. 12	(Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 30m.	Sunset 6h. 54m.
.. 13	(Thursday)	.. 6h. 29m.	.. 6h. 54m.
.. 14	(Friday)	.. 6h. 28m.	.. 6h. 54m.
.. 15	(Saturday)	.. 6h. 33m.	.. 6h. 53m.
.. 16	(Sunday)	.. 6h. 32m.	.. 6h. 53m.
.. 17	(Monday)	.. 6h. 32m.	.. 6h. 53m.
.. 18	(Tuesday)	.. 6h. 31m.	.. 6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 2h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.7m. a.m.: New Moon, 27th, 19h. 23.7m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

A fresh western disturbance has given local snow in Kashmir.

Rain has also fallen locally in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Central India East, Bombay Deccan and Malabar and at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces West, East Rajputana, Central Provinces East, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Sambalpur half an inch, Sonamarg one, Sholapur a half, Bijapur and Gulbarga a quarter, Cochin and Tinnevelly three quarters.

Forefast:—Extension along North-west Frontier and diminution in United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, April 14th.

Thease of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	29.819
Temperature of Air	.. degree	81.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. "	75.9
Dew Point	.. "	73.8
Relative humidity of Air	.. "	0.785
Extent of cloudy sky (the w ole sky cloudy—18)	.. "	2.8
Maximum temperature of Air	.. "	88.7
Minimum do do	.. "	75.9
General direction of Wind		
from midnight to midnight		NNE,ENE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do		miles. 186

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade Maximum of Prst 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum of Prst 24 hours	Humidity 8 Hours	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Variation, to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.8	71.6	50	..	1.97	-1.39
Do. 11th	86.1	71.6	91	..	5.72	+1.71
Muskat						
Do. 11th	96.5	75.6	49	..	1.96	—1.74
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.1	71.5	44	..	1.69	+0.06
Rawalpindi	87.2	59.6	47	..	11.08	+1.76
Lahore	95.4	65.7	53	..	1.56	—1.97
Hissar	98.8	68.3	27	..	1.20	—0.75
Ambala	95.6	65.4	30	..	2.79	—2.72
Delhi	94.4	70.6	40	..	0.65	—3.22
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	99.2	74.2	39	0.12	0.78	—1.08
Manipuri	99.3	74.4	41	..	0.75	—1.5
Jhanso	99.6	75.6	36	0.05	1.27	—0.56
Cawnpore	96.7	71.3	49	..	2.36	—0.14
Allahabad	101.7	..	47	0.18	1.39	—0.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.3	67.0	32	..	2.60	+1.46
Karachi	88.1	78	85	..	1.49	—0.06
Ajmer	2.2	72.2	39	..	0.06	—1.80
Jaipur	94.5	68.2	26	0.12	0.15	—1.44
Kotah	98.6	74.6	22	..	0.05	—1.26
Mount Abu	81.8	3.4	34	..	0.27	—0.88
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	98.2	70.3	58	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka	85.6	76.0	80	..	0	—0.78
Veraval	83.2	74.3	98	..	0.04	—0.42
Rajkot	103.0	66.0	67	..	0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	69.0	36	..	0	—0.53
Surat	100.4	72.6	71	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	105.2	5.9	68	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	103.2	72.8	39	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	99.7	71.8	50	..	0.46	—0.38
Indore	100.1	67.1	29	..	0.36	—0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	97.7	76.9	80	0.13	2.33	—0.71
Saugor	100.0	75.0	19	..	1.35	—0.48
Hoasngabad	101.1	72.4	36	..	1.80	—0.86
Khandwa	105.8	76.9	27	..	2.30	+0.86
Akola	103.2	74.5	19	..	2.33	+0.22
Amroto	102.4	82.8	13	..	0.53	—1.64
Nagpur	104.4	78.0	13	..	0.61	—1.53
Chanda	106.5	79.0	51	0.06	1.16	—2.01
Raipur	104.2	72.1	30	0.26	0.80	—1.6
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	74.9	62	..	0	—0.66
Mahabgiri	87.9	77.2	67	..	0.39	—0.53
Marmugoa	+0.	80.2	76	..	1.84	0.10
Karwar	90.9	78.6	84	..	1.17	—0.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	71.4	31	..	0.70	—0.41
Ahmednagar	101.1	71.6	17	..	1.03	—0.63
Poona	102.2	68.2	18	..	0.51	—0.88
Sholapur	103.5	75.2	16	0.89	6.48	+4.66
Bijapur	101.5	76.5	44	0.22	6.36	+4.71
Belgaum	97.9	69.6	60	0.14	6.12	+3.84
Aurangabad	101.7	77.0	15	..	1.59	—0.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.9	79.2	25	0.01	3.45	+1.41
Hyderabd	104.5	74.2	60	..	7.01	+4.58
MALABARAND CEYLON						
Mangalsore	93.6	9.1	70	..	1.21	—2.39
Calicat	90.8	77.5	78	..	4.87	—2.84
Cochin	88.5	76.0	77	0.88	12.72	—0.24
Colombo	90.2	77.6	94	0.56	15.64	—16.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR

THE NEAR EAST PROPOSALS.

PRINCIPLES OF SETTLEMENT.

THE HOPE OF THE POWERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

The following extract from a press communique issued in London on the 27th March has been received by the Government of India:—

The Foreign Ministers of the allied powers—France, Great Britain and Italy—having during the five days discussed every aspect of the situation in the Near East, having consulted at each stage the military and the financial experts summoned for the purpose and having further enjoyed the advantage of communicating beforehand with the representatives of both Turkey and Greece, have agreed unanimously to the following propositions, which they put forward as the most equitable solution in their power to offer of the Near Eastern problem. The principles which they throughout bore in mind and which are the bases of their proposals have been these:—

PRINCIPLES OF SETTLEMENT.

1. They desire to establish peace between the conflicting armies of Turkey and Greece and to deal fairly with both parties and to impose on neither the conditions of discomfiture or defeat.

2. They desire to re-establish the Turkish Nation and the Turkish Dominion in the areas which may be regarded fairly as their own with the historic and renowned capital at Constantinople as the centre and with such powers as may enable them to renew a vigorous and independent national existence.

3. They desire to secure full and fair treatment to the followers of the creed of Islam and maintain the secular and religious authority of the Sultan of Turkey.

4. They desire to compensate the Greek Nation for the great sacrifices they have made during the War in the cause of the Allies and to leave them free scope for national and economic progress in future.

5. They desire to enable both peoples in the regions where they are contiguous or their populations are intermingled to live in future in conditions of mutual confidence and self-respect.

6. They desire to provide protection and securities for various minorities whether Moslem or Christian or of other race and creeds who, whether in Europe or in Asia, find themselves in the midst of larger political aggregations.

7. They desire to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict between the Turkish nation and the European Powers with whom recently it was at war.

8. They desire above all in the solution they propose not to be suspected of partiality to one side or other but with firm hands to hold the scales between the two.

HOLDING THE SCALES EVEN.

They have, therefore, proposed the conclusion of an armistice to the Governments of Turkey and Greece subject to conditions scrupulously fair to each party. The Hellenic Government has already signified its acceptance of this proposal. The decision of Turkey is awaited. The proposal for an armistice is made with the avowed intention of assuring the peaceful evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greek forces and the restitution of Turkish sovereignty over the whole of that region. Should this operation be successfully accomplished, Turkish Sovereignty in Asia will exist unimpaired from the Mediterranean to the Straits and the Black Sea and from the borders of Trans-Caucasia, Persia and Mesopotamia to the shores of the Aegean. Accepting the imperative necessity which is the result of historical and geographical causes for the protection of minorities of alien race or religion found in some cases in large numbers, both in the vilayets of Turkey and in the European possessions of Greece, the Powers have proposed a series of provisions for their full and adequate security without distinction of race or creed in both areas. These provisions will be based, both upon stipulations contained in the existing treaty or drafts of treaties and also upon the secular and religious law of the countries concerned. Furthermore the Powers have decided to invite the League of Nations to collaborate in this object by the appointment of special commissioners to superintendent the execution of these provisions in the areas and for the communities principally concerned. The Turks will be readmitted to the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles under conditions which will provide for the existence of a broad demilitarised zone to obviate the possibility of any hostile military preparation in the quarter but an allied force must be placed on and must remain in occupation of the Gallipoli Peninsula to safeguard the free and unimpeded entrance to the Straits. The navigation of the Straits will be placed, as already proposed, under the control of an international commission under a Turkish President.

CESSION OF GALLIPOLI TO GREECE.

The three Ministers confronted with the difficult and anxious problem of the future of Eastern Thrace on the one hand were unable for reasons already stated to accept a solution that would place the Gallipoli Peninsula once more in the hands of Turkey. On the other hand they were met by complaints that some at any rate on the lines of the frontier hitherto proposed between the European possessions of Turkey to the North and West of Constantinople and the areas of Eastern Thrace in occupation of the Greeks afforded insufficient protection to the Turkish capital which might find itself exposed in future either to military menace of invasion of of the invidious propinquity of a neighbour with whom recently it was at war. Further more the Ministers were confronted by the incontestable facts of the existing situation. Whether the attribution of Eastern Thrace to Greeks by the unratified Treaty of Sevres be or be not held to constitute a valid title, Greek forces are in effective occupation of and the Greek Government is engaged in administering that area which moreover contains and has long contained considerable and, in certain parts, a preponderant Greek population. The Ministers were unable to assume responsibility for requiring from Greece not merely the complete evacuation of Anatolia to which it must be remembered in passing, Greece was invited in 1919 by the Powers but also the complete evacuation of Eastern Thrace in addition.

SAFETY AGAINST ATTACK.

Accordingly the foreign ministers of the Powers invited the military authorities to assist them with expert advice. These military authorities recommended the drawing of a line which will run from the neighbourhood of Ganos on the sea of Marmora in a northerly and northeasterly direction to a point on Bulgarian Frontier in the western part of the Stranja Mountains. This frontier will leave Rodosto, a Greek town to the Turks. It will place Baba Eske and Kirk Kilisse on the Greek side of the Turko-Greek Frontier. The safety of the frontier will be assured by the topographical features of the country and would be further confirmed by the demilitarisation of almost the entire area of Eastern Thrace both on the Greek and Turkish sides of the frontier. Thus the Greeks will not be able to threaten Constantinople and the Turks will not be in a position to attack the Greeks.

QUESTION OF ADRIANOPLE.

It has been considered whether any special provision should be made for the town of Adrianople which it has been found impossible to sever from the surrounding territories of Eastern Thrace. Smyrna which will revert to Turkey, and Adrianople which will be retained by the Greeks are in a somewhat analogous position. The powers with the Turkish and Greek Governments, with a view to the conclusion of friendly agreement upon conditions, will guarantee a full and fair share to non-Turkish and non-Greek elements in the populations for the administration of the two cities and will further safeguard the religious buildings and institutions of Adrianople. The three ministers are not so vain as to suppose this solution of the Thracian problem will be warmly accepted by either party; the problem admits of no such easy solution. They can only commend it to the public opinion of the world as a proposition which seems to them most consistent alike with justice and with the facts of the case.

UNCONDITIONAL CESSION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Passing to Constantionple the three Governments desire to confirm their previously expressed willingness to withdraw altogether the threat made at the time of the Treaty of Sevres to revoke at some future date the retrocession of the capital to the Turks. They confirm the restoration of that city to the full authority of the Government of Sultan and they are further willing to engage that the allied forces, by whom it is at present occupied, shall be altogether withdrawn after the ratification of the future treaty of peace. The Turkish Government will be invited to garrison the city force that was contemplated in the Treaty of Sevres.

TURKISH ARMY.

Concerning the armed forces of Turkey the allied powers are unable to depart from the principles it has been found necessary to enforce in the treaties concluded with all the other states recently at war or to admit the continuance of the system of conscription. They will, however, be prepared, to consider with the Turkish Government in an amicable spirit the determination of the period within which the voluntary system of recruiting must be established. As to the numerical strength of the Turkish forces it is proposed to allow a very appreciable augmentation of the figures contained in the Treaty of Sevres or afterwards suggested in London in 1921. The forces now finally proposed are Gendarmerie 45,000, regular army 40,000 or grand total 85,000 men. The total is very markedly in excess of the 50,000 designated in the Treaty of Sevres. Should the Turkish Government desire the assistance of foreign officers in the organisation of the above mentioned force of Gendarmerie—a measure which will probably be found to conduce greatly to its efficiency—the Powers will be ready to place them at the disposal of the Turkish Government

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

The financial clauses of the Treaty of Sevres shall be modified in such a way as to abandon the proposed financial commission reconciling the principal of Turkish sovereignty with the protection of allied economic interests and with the amount of control necessary to ensure the payment of Turkish pre-war debts to the Allies and of a war indemnity fixed at a sum which Turkey can be reasonably expected to pay. They are prepared to set up at Constantinople within 3 months from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, a commission composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Turkey to prepare, with the assistance of technical experts representing other capitulatory powers, proposals for the revision of the capitulatory regime in fiscal matters. These proposals shall provide for fiscal equality between foreign and Turkish subjects, while safeguarding the former against excessive taxation and abuses in collection and for any necessary modification of customs and taxes with the consent of the powers concerned.

JUDICIAL CAPITULATIONS.

As regards the capitulations in judicial matters the Allied Powers repeat their former offer to set up within the same period a similar commission to prepare a scheme of judicial reform to replace the capitulatory system.

Such, in broad outline, are the main features of the settlement which the Ministers of the three Great Powers, acting on behalf of their Governments, have decided unanimously to recommend. These proposals are now submitted primarily to the judgment of the two parties directly involved but secondarily—and in not an inferior degree—to that of the civilised world; nor is it necessary to add that the people or Government by whom they were deliberately rejected if such a misfortune were to occur would assume very grave responsibility before the public opinion of mankind, namely, the responsibility of resuming a struggle which has already wrought sufficient havoc among the peoples of the two continents and the renewal of which can only bring further ruin and destruction in its train, besides leading to permanent embitterment between the races and creeds of the Near East.

MADRAS CITIZENS' PROTEST.

AGAINST PARIS PROPOSALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 10.

Under the auspices of the Madras Khilafat Committee, a mass meeting of the citizens of Madras was held on the 8th instant on the Beach. Both the Hindus and the Mussalmans had gathered in thousands. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—This meeting of the citizens of Madras, while endorsing the statement recently issued by the Central Khilafat Committee in its entirety, regards the proposals of the Paris Conference with utter indignation and declares that the demilitarisation of the Straits zone, the handing over of Gallipoli Western and a portion of Eastern Thrace, including the sacred city of Aurianople to Greece, the semi-internationalisation of Smyrna and the absolute disregard of the Muslim religious demands regarding Jaziratul-Arab and the Holy Places are a grave injustice against the Turks, the Khilafat and the Islam and are contrary to the solemn pledges given by the British Premier on behalf of the Allies to the Muslim world during the last great war. (2) This meeting recognizes the valuable services of Dr. Syed Mahmud as an Hony Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee and congratulates him on his arrest. (3) This meeting calls upon the people of Madras, particularly Muslims, to do their best to make the National Week a complete success and work out whole heartedly the programme framed by the Congress for the week.

AJMER CITIZENS CONDEMN PARIS PROPOSALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, April 7.

A mass meeting of Ajmere people supported the resolution of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee denouncing Paris Conference and Lord Curzon's unjust and unacceptable terms proposed for the Turks. and declared all terms short of those presented by Maulana Mohamed Ali as null and void.

CHAURI CHAURA ENQUIRY

EVIDENCE OF POLICE WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, April 11.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry altogether seven prosecution witnesses were put up today, most of them being Police Chaukidars who happened to witness the tragic scene on the spot and recognised many of the rioters. They picked them out before the enquiring Magistrate.

One of the witnesses saw how the rioters entered Sub-Inspector's house and brought his wife and children out and took them eastward near a Bargad tree. What happened afterwards he could not say. He picked out many of the rioters who took active part in the tragedy. The Court then adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MAKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

There was a better feeling in evidence both for coal and jute with a fair general turnover. Dunbar cottons have shewn downward tendency with rates registering further drop. Keshorams remaining practically without change. Jutes were quite firm with Budge-Budge and other stocks dealt in marking an advance on the last rates. Prospects of industry is more favourable. Operators have nailed their attention exclusively to the various stocks comprised in this section. Burrakurs came in for some strong buying and rates advanced quickly to 55/8 receding slightly on profit taking. Raneegunge, Kosoonda, Bengal, Bansjorah and Gopalchuck were also in demand at steadier prices. Miscellaneous and Industrial groups were dull and uninteresting owing to firmer advices from Bombay. 3½ per cent. Government paper were sought after with no sellers up to 55/12. War bonds were quite steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities.—3½ per cent. Government paper 56; 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 81/8; 5½ per cent. War Bond 1922, 99-14; 6 per cent. bonds 1926 par; 6 per cent Bonds 1931 100/2.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1330.

Cottons.—Dunbar 418; Kesoram 14-10; Tinnevelly textiles 15/4.

Jute.—Albion 330; Alliance 426; Auckland 167; Bally 174; Belvedere 328; Budge-Budge 378; Caledonian 378; Century 7/4; Clive 26/4; Craig 5; Delta 372; Empire 46; Fort William 272; Howrah 32/10; Hukumchand 3 disc.; Kankinarrah 346; Kelvin 623/8; Khardah pref. 86; Lansdowne 187/8; Lawrence 380; Northbrook 44/4; Nuddea 41; Reliance 35/8.

Coal.—Bansjorah 28/4; Bengal 339/4; Burrakur 34; Central Dharmaband 13/8; Equitable 2, 12; Ghusick and Muslia 27/4; Gopalichuck 15/4; Kalapahari 27/8; Kosoonda and Nyades 34/12; Neetooria 9/3; Northern 4/4; Raneegunge 56; Sendra 23/8; Talcher 7/12.

Miscellaneous.—Cawnpore Sugar 38/4; Samastipur Sugar 12; Indian Iron and Steel 51/8; Marshall and Sons 7/4; C. P. Cement 7/12; Bengal Telephone 260; British India Corporation 7/12; Do. defd. 17/4; Indian Tanneries 1/4; Madan's Theatre 8/2; 6 p. c. Bengal Paper Mill Debentures 81; Howrah Amta Railway 36.

Exchange.—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and one-eighth pence, and Demand Bills one shilling three and five thirty-two pence.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN THANKED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Yesterday was the last day of the meeting of the Committee as the New Standing Committee would enter upon its duties from next week. Mr. H. P. Mody was thanked by the Committee for the remarkable way in which he discharged his duties as Chairman of the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, the Committee passed the following resolution:—

"That on the eve of the retirement of Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri from the Civic Life of this City, the Standing Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Mantri as a member of the Committee for the past four years during which period his ripe experience and mature judgment were of great help to the Committee in their deliberations."

Mr. Mantri heartily thanked the Committee for passing the above resolution.

MR. MODY THANKED.

The Committee next passed the following resolution moved by Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy:—

"That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. H. P. Mody for the very valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee during his term of office and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said that during the term of his chairmanship he had shown remarkable abilities in disposing of the business of the Standing Committee.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla in seconding the above resolution endorsed every word spoken by the mover of the motion. He sincerely wished Mr. Mody higher distinctions in future.

Mr. Mody in thanking the Committee for the very generous words in which it expressed his services as Chairman of the Standing Committee, said that the year of his office had been a very remarkable one. He had the honour of presenting the annual Budget on their behalf, which exceeded in its income and expenditure and in spite of that fact not a single annas was deducted from the increased taxation. He was glad that the work of the Corporation was carried on harmoniously and with remarkable unanimity all throughout the year. He thanked the Commissioner and the Secretary for the assistance they had rendered him during the term of his office.

The meeting of the Standing Committee of the year was then dissolved.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending April 8, viz., 788, was 22 less than in the preceeding week; the death-rate registered was 34.84. These figures compare favourably with those for the 14th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,526 and death-rate 31.01 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquenium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,697 and death-rate 58.24.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 22 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 290, as against 21 and 282, respectively, in the preceding week. One notification of Influenza Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 122 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox, cause 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague 49 attacks (including one imported case) and 33 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 329 as against 466 in the 14th week of the last year and 396 the quinquennal average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

MEETS ON 6TH MAY.

The first Conference is fixed to meet on the 6th and 7th May, 1922.A A Reception Committee has already been formed with the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., as Chairman. The place of meeting and the programme of work will be notified later.

The fee for the membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and that of the Delegate is Rs. 3 only.

Liberal Associations in the Presidency are requested to send suggestions as to the subjects that the Conference should take up for consideration and to elect delegates. Delegation forms will be supplied on application to the Secretaries.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Secretaries of the Conference, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay.

DIVINE SERLICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GOOD FRIDAY.

7-15 a.m. Matins.
7-45 a.m. Litany and Ante-Communion Service.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
12 noon to 3 p.m. The Devotion of the Three Hours.
6 p.m. Evensong.
6-30 p.m. Stainer's "Crucifixion."

EASTER EVE, SATURDAY.

7-15 a.m. Matins.
7-45 a.m. Ante-Communion Service.
6 p.m. Evensong.
6-30 p.m. Service of Preparation for Holy Communion.

The Preacher on Good Friday at the Three Hours' Devotion will be the Rev. W. A. Sawtell.

On Good Friday at 6-30 p.m. the Choir will render Stainer's "Crucifixion." There will be a Collection for the Organ Fund.

INDIAN DEPUTATION LEAVES FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Indian Deputation left Fiji on 2nd April, Mr. Venkatapatiraju proceeded to the United Kingdom by way of America while Mr. Corbett Lieutenant Hissamuddin Khan, and Mr. G. S. Serma sailed for Australia. Thence Mr. Corbett will return to England and his two Indian colleagues to India.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged one Meghji Rattonsi with cheating in respect of twelve bales of cotton yarn valued at Rs. 3,975 on the 15th of March last, belonging to one Chandulal Manilal, the Hindoo broker and Commission Agent.

The facts of the case are that on the 9th of March the complainant gave an order to one Mulchand Lallubhoy for twenty five bales of cotton yarn and for two bales to one Amrutlal Jaychand.On the 12th March the complainant took delivery of ten bales from Mulchand and two bales from Amrutlal. On the very day at about 11 a.m. the complainant sent these twelve bales to the press of one Kassimji Hucabhoy at Mumbaddevi Road for the purpose fo rebaling. On the 15th of March at about 9 a.m. the complainant went to the Press to enquire about the bales and to see whether they were ready, when he was informed by one Asakalli Khan, the Muccadam of the Press, that the accused had taken delivery of the bales, saying that he had been authorised by the complainant to take delivery of them. As a matter of fact the complainant never authorized the accused to take delivery of the same. He, therefore, reported the matter to the Police. The accused who had absconded with the bales, was arrested by the Police on the 9th instant.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

MAGISTRATE'S "COUNSEL TO COUNSEL."

A CONTRADICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The adjourned hearing of the Bandra Defamation Case, (Shavakshah Baliwalla vs. H. N. Chokai) came on before Mr. H. J. Antia, Hon. 1st Class Magistrate, on the 10th instant. Mr. J. A. Vallis, Solicitor, with Mr. J. Y. Dabholkar, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Peter D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the accused.

At the outset Mr. Vicaji addressing the Court, said that in its issue of the 7th instant the "Bombay Chronicle" had published a report of the case in which it was stated that the learned Magistrate had given counsel to Counsel, to the effect that "Counsels should not take up cases unless they are certain they would be able to attend, etc." Mr. Vicaji said that observations such as those which appeared in "The Chronicle" cast reflections on him as Counsel, in that they tended to show that he, Mr. Vicaji, did not understand his own duties.

The Magistrate interrupting Mr. Vicaji, said: "I am sorry I have not seen the article you refer to. I assure you I have never given any counsel to Counsel. Let me stretch my memory a little and recollect what I really did say. I believe I said I should like to accommodate Counsel if only I had a previous notice and if the other side was not inconvenienced."

Mr. Vicaji: The other side had been informed of the proposed application for adjournment. The application for adjournment was made on the distinct understanding that if the Court would not grant it, the accused should be prepared to proceed with the case."

The Magistrate: "It is quite honourable of you. I was not aware of that. I am always willing to accommodate Counsel and pleaders, provided that the adjournment is not sought when the accused is in custody. I assure you, Mr. Vicaji, I never meant any derogation to you as Counsel, neither did I presume to advise any Counsel."

Mr. Vicaji: "I am thankful to your Worship."

Magistrate: "Who has given that report?"

Mr. Vicaji: "I may bring it to your Worship's notice that when the present accused was charged for defamation by one Lily Paul, a report in the early stages of that case appeared in "The Chronicle," but strangely enough when the accused was discharged, there was no report in "The Chronicle" of that. Similarly, when in a previous case the wife of the present accused was charged with defamation by the same Lily Paul, reports of that case also appeared in "The Chronicle" as also the fact of her conviction by the lower Court. But when she was acquitted by the higher Court at Thana, there was no report in "The Chronicle." I do not for a moment blame those in charge and management of the paper, for I know they are anxious to be fair to all concerned, but the person who is responsible for sending these reports ought, I think, to be fair to both sides."

Magistrate: "Certainly, he ought to, and further he should correctly report what takes place in the Court. It is quite incorrect to say that the Magistrate gave counsel to Counsel. You can take it from me, Mr. Vicaji, that I did not want to cast any blame or reflection on Counsel. Whoever the reporter is, I hope he will in future give a fair and impartial account of what takes place in Court."

The hearing of the case was then proceeded with, and after Mr. Vallis for the prosecution and Mr. Vicaji for the defence had addressed the Court, the case was adjourned to the 18th instant for orders.

CORONOR'S COURT.

BHENDY BAZAR FRAGDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

On the 25th ultimo, a dispute over the employment of Pathans on board ships resulted in a fight amongst a number of Pathans, belonging to the Swati tribe, at the junction of Bendi Bazar and Sandhurst Road, in which two Pathans, named Mir Zamkhan Jadul (35) and Abdul Hanam Sadul (25) were done to death. Seven Pathans have been arrested, so far, by Dy Inspector Turner, whilst two more Pathans against whom there are allegations of stabbing the two aforesaid deceased have not yet been traced.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, on Wednesday, concluded the hearing of the inquest touching the deaths of Mir and Abdul. The evidence showed that one Khairai Hakim, a tindel of seaman, lived in the dera of the deceased, Mir Zaman, in Sankli Street. A Pathan residing in the same place, complained to Khairai that one Kazi Sarang was coming in his way in the way of his men getting employment on bordships. At 6 p.m. on the 24th ultimo Khairai went to the Dera of Mahrubsha Ghat Sarang in Peerkhan Lane and asked Kazi who was there, about his hostile attitude towards him and his men. Kazi used threatening language and sent him away. At 6 p.m., Khairai with the two deceased and two or three others went to Bhendy Bazar and they sat down at the corner of Sandhurst Road. A tindel, named Durwaza went up to them and advised them to go away, adding that if Kazi Sarang's men saw them they might attack them. They all, then, got up and started for home. But in the meantime about 20 or 25 men, alleged to be belonging to Kazi Sarang's party, came up and attacked them. The two deceased and Khairai were stabbed, Mir Zaman receiving no less than nine deep wounds, whilst Abdul had a wound on the abdoman. They both died, while Khairai recovered in the hospital. Witnesses deposed to having seen Kazi and Pendamal stabbing Mir Zaman. They further deposed to having seen Malaja stabbing Hanam.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Mir Zaman was caused by the wounds inflicted with a knife by Kazi and Pendamal and that that of Hanam by wounds inflicted with a knife by Malaja, the assault having been committed during a fight in which all the suspects participated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Procession of Volunteers and workers from Kalachowky, 7 p.m.

Swaraj Sabha Volunteers to be present at Kachrapatty Tardeo, (Bangoe Chawls) at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 14.

Good Friday: Banks closed all Bombay post offices to work as on Sundays.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the outward mails of the 30th ulto., expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

Public meeting for moving resolutions re the Turkish Treaty, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 15.

The s.s. "Egypt" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 16.

Easter Day.

"MOON-LIGHT BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND."

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. (India) will play a Programme of Music at the Esplanade Band-Stand to-day (Thursday), commencing at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

The Military band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this Thursday (evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Deferred telegrams to Cilicia are suspended.

To-morrow (Friday), will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Good Friday." All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices, including their Telegraph branches, will observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

POSTING FOR ENGLISH MAIL.

To-morrow (Friday) being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail sailing on (Saturday).

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas four on each article from 11 a.m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered correspondence with late fee of annas four on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for United Kingdom only with late fee of anas four on each article from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders up to 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Postings at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamers "Morea" has on board the outward mails of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 12th instant.

MUNICIPAL GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Grant-in-aid Schools Association, held on Sunday, the 9th April, a resolution was passed that a petition might be forwarded to the Schools Committee (a) thanking them for having given this year to all the Aided Primary Schools a grant amounting to one-third of their total admissible expenditure, and (b) praying for a further grant for the balance left unpaid during the last year, the said petitions to be forwarded by the members individually and a copy thereof to be sent to the Hon. Secretary.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

RESOLUTIONS RE. TURKISH TREATY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs Pickthall, Ginwalla, Zahur Ahmed, Mozam Ali and others will move resolutions relating to Turkish Treaty and Mr. S. K. Bomanji will preside.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday (15th instant) at 6 p.m. at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

A MEETING POSTPONED.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of leaders from Bombay to attend the Maharashtra and Chindwara Conferences the meeting arranged by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha to have taken place on Sunday (the 16th instant) in aid of the Surat Rashtriya Shala is postponed to the 23rd instant.

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NOTICE.

To-day being the All-India Hartal Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 13, 1922.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

The message of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu which we published yesterday is one which might have been spoken by Mahatma Gandhi or the Ali Brothers or any other of the National leaders now in prison, and therefor it is to be obeyed as an authoritative expression of the true spirit of the Non-cooperation movement. To a movement which sets forth to gain great ends by absolutely non-violent means any kind of rudeness or rough conduct must be altogether foreign, and hostile, as it is foreign and hostile to Mahatma Gandhi's teaching—in which he follows the great Prophets of the world—that evil in others cannot be overcome by cultivating evil, but can only be overcome by cultivating and increasing goodness in ourselves. The Hartal is at once an act of pious remembrance and of preparation. Both the remembrance and the preparation must partake of the nature of discipline. It is for every non-cooperator to take care that no act of indiscipline shall mar the national day, giving to India's enemies the chance of saying that her people are not ready for self-government. Self-control is of the essence of self-government, and a nation which assailed the freedom of everyone who dissented from the opinion of the majority would show itself unworthy of political freedom. We feel certain that Bombay has realised too well the meaning of this Hartal, and of the period of anguish which the nation, robbed of its beloved leaders, is now traversing, to allow any misbehaviour on the part of anybody to spoil the solemn brightness of the day. In the words of Mrs. Naidu, "let us, by our attitude and conduct, bring home to the heart of the lowliest communities and loneliest minorities the abiding comfort of our assurance that their welfare is secure and their interest safe-guarded by the devotion of their servants, the soldiers of Swaraj;" in the words of Mahatma Gandhi's own direct command: let us "put the English-men and the Moderates at their ease." Thus fear will be allayed, and with fear hatred, and with hatred violence; and the triumph of peace will bring Swaraj inevitably.

LORD READING AND RE-PRESSION.

The promised White Paper containing telegrams from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State dealing with the situation in India covering the period from the 9th February upto the time of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi has been issued in London, of which Reuter's agency cabled out a summary here yesterday. The telegram of the 9th February, we are told, reviews at length the situation with regard to Non-cooperation and concludes by stating the principle which had throughout underlain the policy of the Government of India towards Non-cooperation, but as to what the White Paper says regarding the situation in India after the 9th of February we are kept in the dark. So far as we can judge from the telegram of the 9th of February, a cabled summary of which is all that we have been vouchsafed, we cannot but conclude that it is intended to operate as a propaganda favourable to the Government of India. As such it may be hailed as a statesmanlike declaration of policy by the reactionaries who are now in the ascendant so far as Indian affairs are concerned. And it may conceivably induce a feeling of security in the average Britisher who, because of his profound ignorance of the realities of the situation, has been kept in a tense state of alarm by false stories of red revolution in India. But it will not mislead world opinion which has had its eyes opened to the true character of the administrative system in India by the arrest and imprisonment of the saintliest man in India.

For, what is it the Government of India seek to suggest the character of their policy has been? They thought, we are told, "that the path of wisdom lay in exercising as much forbearance as in their judgment was consistent with their responsibilities and they believed this policy would be justified by its fruits in the long run." In other words, the Government of India have the temerity to declare that their policy has hitherto been one of forbearance. If "more drastic measures demanded by some of their critics were not previously adopted, this," they say, "was not due to distrust of their powers to suppress the outbreaks, nor because instructions from a higher authority tied their hands, but because they believed that a statesmanlike policy must have in view the ultimate, more far-reaching and more enduring consequences of any action rather than its immediate effect." The suggestion that measures already taken by the Government of India were not drastic enough is, indeed, a very clever piece of propaganda calculated to mislead the ignorant Britisher, but it will only create irreverent laughter in India. The Government of Lord Reading have, with characteristic obstinacy, continued to object to the use of the word "repression" for describing the action of the local authorities in the various provinces. They have over and over again repeated the old and worn allegations about the necessity for protecting law-abiding citizens from non-co-operators' violence and about the sinister activities of volunteers' organisations. But the country has long since discounted these allegations. Intimidation by some non-cooperators or their sympathisers, to a certain extent, in connection with hartals and picketing has been admitted by Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, but as the Mahatma wrote to the Viceroy in his famous letter of February 1, in no case can the admission "be held to justify the wholesale suppression of peaceful volunteering or equally peaceful public meetings under a distorted use of an extraordinary law which was passed in order to deal with activities which were manifestly violent both in intention and action, nor is it possible to designate as otherwise than repression action taken against innocent people under what has appeared to many of us as an illegal use of the ordinary law, nor again can the administrative interference with the liberty of the Press under a law that is under promise of repeal be regarded as anything but repression." The White Paper adds insult to injury by making the astounding suggestion that the policy adopted by the Government has had the tacit consent of the people of India. "British rule in India," the Government of India audaciously say, "had hitherto been carried on with the cooperation of the people of India, and such cooperation was essential to its continued success. The Government of India, therefore, regarded it as of the utmost consequence that they should carry with them, as far as practicable, in any measures taken against Non-Cooperation, the approval and acquiescence of Indian opinion, and the recent debates in the Indian Legislature were evidence of the fact that in that direction they were largely successful." This amazing effort of the Government of India in the role of Press agent of repression evidently seems aimed at a deliberate obscuring of issues. What could be more disingenuous than the attempt to represent the non-official speeches and voting on Munshi Iswar Saran's resolution and the overwhelming defeat of the Behar and Bengal Governments, not to speak of the resolutions of the representative Conference in Bombay condemning the repressive policy, as "the approval and acquiescence of Indian opinion" in the actions taken against Non-Cooperation?

Mahatma Gandhi charged the Government of Lord Reading with obstinacy in repression and with bad faith in the matter of calling a Peace Conference. There is not a word of reference to this in the White Paper, so far as we can judge from the cabled summary. The Mahatma laid his cards on the table, challenged the Viceroy to prove the genuineness of his words at Calcutta but the latter refused to disclose his hand—his reasons for not meeting the Congress party in the half-way house provided by the Independent's invitation. The Independents, in accents of appeal, endeavoured to impress upon Lord Reading the outstanding facts that the resolutions of the Bombay Conference had succeeded in creating an atmosphere of conciliation and that there was an earnest desire on the part of *all* sections of the public to find a real solution of the problems facing the country and that, finally, what was needed was a statesmanlike response from the Viceroy in accordance with his Calcutta speech. But no response was forthcoming? Why? Because the Viceroy, though he had spoken the part of peace at Calcutta, failed to act it when opportunity was given to him to make his words good. And he failed because he and his Government had not the will to peace and, goaded by the agitation in British and Anglo-Indian papers, were determined to fight Non-co-operation to the bitter end. In the White Paper, Lord Reading's Government make the confession that "it had not been possible to ignore the fact that Non-Cooperation was largely engendered and sustained by Nationalist aspirations and, as far as the Mahomedans were concerned, by religious feelings which strongly appealed to those also who had not adopted its programme." Yet, though they have made a partial reparation in regard to the Khilafat question, the Government of Lord Reading have continued to flout the sentiments of the people of India in regard to their three demands.

Notes of the Day

Genoa.

The Genoa Conference promises to develop into a series of duels between M. Chicherin and Barthou while Mr. Lloyd George will attempt on each occasion to sooth these belligerent delegates. M. Chicherin, we are wickedly glad to notice, has apparently not the slightest intention of allowing himself to be bullied by any Allied delegate and, as far as Reuter's reports tell us, the Russian seems to be an uncommonly able controversialist in debate. The latest "lively" incident ended in the Russian's objections being ruled out of order. This, we fancy, will be the order of the conference until the Russians quit it in dudgeon and so remove the one bone the Allies have gathered to argue over.

Sacrifices.

The Government of India have hastened to give publicity to an extract from a Press communique issued in London on the subject of the Near East Conference. We fear this attempt at a plausible persuasion of India's Muslims that all is well, has come a little too late. The Muslims of India have already analysed the terms set out by the Paris proposals and, as the Central Khilafat Committee's recent comprehensive statement on the subject proves, the Muslims of India have analysed shrewdly. This being the case, a Press communique which essays to convince us in India of the supreme good faith of the Allied diplomats must needs be judged by what those diplomats have proposed—not by what they have piously declared they wished to achieve. As we hope to discuss the Press communique fully in our next issue we will content ourselves to-day with drawing particular attention to clause four of the statement—in which clause those responsible for the communique are at pains to impress upon us the deserving qualities, virtues and record of the Greeks. The Allies, we are told, desire to compensate the Greek nation for "the great sacrifices they have made during the war"—and so on. We make bold to challenge the Allies to prove that the Greeks made greater sacrifices in men, money or material during the war than did the Indian nation. If the Allies are sincere they will tell us in detail what the Greek sacrifices precisely amounted to. And if it be proved that India's sacrifices were infinitely greater, India's voice must receive proportionately greater consideration in the Turkish settlement. But we fear the tale of Greek "sacrifices" will never be made public. For we labour under an unaccountable suspicion that all the sacrificing (at compound interest) was done by the Greek Hidden Hand.

Criminals.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons regarding the benevolent attitude of the Government of India towards the perpetrators of atrocities in the Punjab might have received a very bitter reception in India were it not for the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's gospel has taught India to rise superior to anything savouring of a desire for revenge. But none the-less, the statement makes it very clear once more that the heart of the Government remains very tender towards Junkers whose sins have found them out. In other words the heart of the administration remains unchanged, and the work of non-violent non-co-operation is still to do. We fail to see why the screening of evil-doers should be regarded by the Viceroy as "a paramount duty." Our illogical idea was that the first duty of a Government was to punish the erring. But the position is apparently as follows. This Government distinguishes between the laws of God and man so far as to hold that one who gravely transgresses the former without seemingly breaking the letter of the latter is a fit subject for protection. But those who break the letter of man's law as enunciated in the Indian Penal Code are "criminals" to be punished with the utmost severity of the law *even if their action involves not the least degree of moral turpitude.* He were a bold man who would maintain that Mahatma Gandhi has broken God's law, while the Mahatma himself admits he has broken the Government's law. Therefore, the Mahatma receives a sentence of six years' imprisonment while the Punjab criminals receive at the worst—pensions and subscribed funds.

Political Prisoners.

Lord Winterton's latest declaration, in reply to Col. Wedgwood regarding the treatment of political prisoners in the various provinces, is not calculated to put an end to the existing scandal. Lord Winterton says that the Indian Government had not only urged upon local Governments the desirability of uniformity in the treatment of political prisoners but had recommended that the prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment might not unreasonably receive treatment and privileges different from ordinary criminals. In some provinces attempt has been made to accord preferential treatment to political prisoners but the practice is not uniform even in the jails of the same province, while the Government of Bombay especially enjoy the distinction of not being able to distinguish political prisoners from others.

Indian States and Military Defence.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar contributes a plaintive article on the above subject to the "Modern World." He recalls the loyal services rendered by Indian rulers to the Imperial Government from the days of the mutiny to the War, and rues the fact that this loyalty has not been responded to with confidence on the part of the suzerain power. The author is wrong in trying to institute a comparison between the members of the Marathi confederacy and the present-day Indian rulers, though expressions are used, particularly in post-prandial orations, which go to keep up the illusion of Indian feudatories as the sovereign Allies of King George V, say like the King of Italy It would certainly be a sop to their wounded vanity if the pillars of the State were allowed to keep large well-equipped armies. What concerns us in the suggestion is not the dignity of Their Highnesses but the saving it would effect in our military expenditure. Mr. John Dickinson estimated in the early seventies the saving at six or seven millions a year. The Indian States spend less than the 30 per cent. standard recommended by the Brussels Conference on their military requirements. They can, therefore, well afford to undergo some additional expenditure which besides giving a much-needed relief to the British Indian tax-payer will also mean a greater opportunity for Indians to hold commissioned ranks.

Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

The report of this College for the year 1920-21 is of more than usual interest for it was during this period that educational institutions became the storm-centre of Indian politics and college authorities trembled in their shoes. The nursling of Lala Lajpat Rai might well have taken a forward step and disaffiliated itself from State control. The Committee of the College seem to admit the soundness of the non-co-operators' strictures against the present system of education, for they mention with pardonable pride their independent industrial, commercial and Ayur-Vedic institutions which are helping to solve the greatest problems with which national education is confronted. The College authorities knew what the incubus of affiliation to a Government university means and yet pontifically maintain "that the doors of the College must remain open for those students, who wanted to take advantage of the existing system of education." A few years hence, impartial observers will, we are sure, speak with regret of the decision of the Committee and rue the fact that at the crucial moment, the College failed to give a lead to the country in educational matters. We wish success to the activities of the College, particularly those connected with its Industrial and Commercial Department and hope that its alumni will carry with them in after life the ideals of Arya Samaj of which Lala Lajpat Rai is such a noble exponent.

ANOTHER IRISH CONFERENCE.

POSSIBILITY OF PEACE.

DEPENDENT ON ATTITUDE OF DIE-HARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

While profound satisfaction is felt at the announcement of the impending momentous meeting between leaders of rival Irish factions, past experience checks any tendency to anticipate complete fulfilment of the promoters' objects. The conference is the outcome of the efforts by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Dr. Byrne, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and its success is considered mainly dependent on the attitude of the Diehards. Mr. De Valera only represents the right wing of the Revolutionary Republicans and his authority with the left wing is by no means unquestioned, owing to the compromise attitude he has displayed in the past. The utility of the Conference is likely largely to depend upon the attitude of Mr. Brugha, leader of the Sinn Fein left and his chief Lieutenant Austin Stack, who is believed to be in supreme control of the Irish Republican Army. Another likely member of the Conference is the leading Limerick veteran politician Mr. Stephen O'mara whose two sons are prominent in the rival camps.

PEACE IN IRELAND.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

What is regarded as the most important contribution to the possibility of peace in Ireland is a strongly worded manifesto by the Irish Labour party, which has appeared in Dublin, protesting against any body of men seeking to impose their will upon people by armaments alone, proposing to ask the leaders of the various organisations to state their intentions and calling upon the workers belonging to the armies to refuse violent action.

LORD BIRKENHEAD REPLACES LORD CURZON.

FIVE COMMISSIONS AT WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Genoa.—Lord Birkenhead is expected to replace Lord Curzon who is still indisposed and unable to leave England.

Five Commissions are sitting to-day, each with forty-two members. The most important is Number One Commission presided over by Signor Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister which is to deal with all the questions not of financial or economic character. It has the task of practically applying the Cannes resolutions and of considering the establishment of peace of Europe as preliminary to holding the disarmament conference. Consequently Russia will bulk most largely in the discussions of this Commission of which British members are Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Lloyd Graeme. It is understood they will submit a definite scheme regarding Russia to the Commission.

The Dominions were at first not put on the list for voting on the Commissions but Mr. Cook the Australian delegate and Mr. Walton the South-African delegate strongly protested and insisted on the right to vote which was conceded.

M. CHICHERIN'S OBJECTION RE NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Genoa.—M. Chicherin was responsible for a somewhat lively incident at the meeting of principal or the Number One Commission which is dealing with the establishment of peace in Europe. He began by warmly joining issue with the French Minister M. Barthou regarding the number of delegates for each country represented on the Commission and said he did not care about the other Powers wanting one delegate and he wanted two. Later he protested against the presence of a Rumanian delegate on the Commission because Rumania occupied Bessarabia and against the Japanese delgate because the Japanese occupied a portion of Siberia. The Rumanian Premier M. Bratiano replied that Bessarabia had merely rejoined her Motherland while the Japanese delegate Viscount Ishii provoked laughter by saying "Japan is here and stays here whether M. Chicherin likes it or not." The Italian Premier Signor Facta restored harmony finally and the Russian objections were ruled out of order.

RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

DEBTS OF OLD REGIME TO BE RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

Genoa.—The outline of the Russian Delegation's Reconstruction Scheme is published. Russia will recognise debts of the old regime, but as she is unable to pay considers that a moratorium is necessary. A new juridical code will be presented to the Conference providing guarantees for foreign capital, property and rights. Russia, while adhering to State ownership will grant concessions of mines, factories and agriculture. A special tribunal will deal with disputes, between Russians and foreigners. The State will retain monopoly of fuels and raw materials. The scheme also provides for disarmament on condition that neighbouring and other States reciprocate.

INDIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

QUESTION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

UNIFORMITY OF TREATMENT URGED BY GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

With regard to the enquiry by Col. Wedgwood in the Commons as to differing practices that prevail in various Indian Provinces in regard to the preferential treatment of political prisoners, Lord Winterton pointed out that jails were under the control of provincial authorities. Nevertheless, the Indian Government had not only urged upon local Governments the desirability of uniformity in the treatment of political prisoneres but had recommended that the prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment might not unreasonably receive treatment and privileges different from ordinary criminals.

SALE OF HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

KING HUSSEIN DENIES RUMOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

The King of Hedjaz categorically denies the rumours current in India and published in Moslem newspaper in England that he proposes to sell a part of the Hedjaz railway. The King announces he has no intention of selling any part of the railway.

EGYPTIAN MEDICOES' CRIES. FOR ZAGHLUL.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION'S FIAT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Cairo.—Mustapha Maher, Minister of Education while visiting the School of Medicine met with a hostile reception from the students who raised cries for Zaglul Pasha. The Minister ordered the school to be closed for a week and the expulsion of the first and the second year students.

BOLSHEVIKS AND PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the attempts of the Soviet Delegation in Britain to obtain Persian Krans here. It is stated that one bank connected with Persian Affairs has declined to assist the Bolsheviks in the matter. Krans are ostensibly wanted to pay for materials for combatting locusts in Russia.

AMERICAN CLAIM FOR EXPENSES OF ARMY.

BRITAIN ALSO RECOGNISES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Following France and Belgium, Great Britain has now recognised the American claim for the payment of expenses of the American army on the Rhine. Lord Curzon in a note to the American Ambassador in London says he is communicating with the French and the Belgian Governments and hopes for, a speedy agreement in regard to a most convenient method whereby the Allies may co-operate to secure the desired end.

CABLE ITEMS.

Reverend Alfred Darby, formerly Principal of the Bombay Training College has been appointed Rector of Westbere.

The Football Result of Bristol City one Bradford nil.

FINANCE COMMISSION OF CONFERENCE.

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

The Finance Commission of the Conference has adopted the proposals of Sir Robert Horne and will proceed on the basis of the results of the work carried out at a recent meeting of Allied experts in London. The Commission will also appoint a subcommittee to examine problems and propose solutions. The sub-committee will consist of the five convening Powers and Germany, Russia, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark and Sweden.

MR. J. M. KEYNES AT GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

The fact that the well known Economist and writer Mr. J. M. Keynes is acting as a correspondent at Genoa of the "Berliner Tageblatt" does not mean he has become a German correspondent. He is also contributing articles from Genoa to the leading English newspapers.

WEAR NOTHING BUT KHADDAR!

BEST ARMOUR AGAINST WRONGS.

HAVE FAITH IN MAHATMA AND FAITH IN KHADDAR.

The following messages have been sent to us for publication:—

I have been asked to send a message; but it has already been given by the Congress leaders, who one after-another have gone to jail and have repeatedly reminded us of it. And Mahatmaji on the eve of his imprisonment gave us a formula of one word only—Khaddar. That is to say, we should boycott completely foreign cloth and use only pure Khaddar and induce others to do the same. We should spin as much as we can, and create a liking for the same in others. This is the minimum we are expected to do, and yet a great deal can be achieved by that. Khaddar was a passion with our leader. We, too, should have his passion. Let Khaddar occupy a constant place in our thought, word and deed.

India is suffering to-day from the wounds of the Khilafat and the Punjab. We can dress these wounds only with Khaddar.

To millions of half-starved and half-naked among us, the Spinning Wheel has become an unexhaustible source of sustenance. Who will wish, or move to destroy it? It is our duty to maintain it. I, a business man, appeal strongly to my business brethren to give up trade in foreign cloth. And as they have always liberally subscribed in religious activities, so too they will not remain behind, I hope, in offering their mite in this great religious movement. A part can never be developed at the cost of the rest of the body. There may be a momentary gain in doing so, but ultimately it is bound to perish. And so even from a selfish view point, it is our duty to keep our body politic strong.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

SIR P. C. RAY'S MESSAGE.

It is a bitter irony of fate and a singular commentary on British statesmanship that the man who has been preaching AHIMSA and who is purity, simplicity and innocence personified, should have been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Never man spoke like this prophet of the twentieth century. He has effected a revolution in our mentality. It now remains for his countrymen to carry out his message to the letter. As we have it in our Scripture:—

"Attempting to do what is pleasing to Him is worshipping Him."

In my own province I have been always preaching a crusade against the accursed cult of Untouchability and have been, of late, going about the country—on a mission of the propaganda of Charkha-spinning and Khaddar-weaving even at the sacrifice of my research work at the laboratory. I hope my country-men will lay to heart the last words on the lips of our beloved Mahatmaji on his way to the jail.

P. C. RAY.

PT. RAMBHUJ DUTTA CHAUDHARI'S MESSAGE.

People of Bombay:—You and your greatmen have been giving lead to the people of other Provinces. Your Ranade, your Dadabhai and now your Gandhi, have led India to a most critical position! Push on! Persist! Press a little more and success is yours! Falter, hesitate and halt and we all will be routed and annihilated!

It is just the time to fight and to fight unto death and remember victory (another name of Life of Honour) is there standing to embrace you. Put on Khaddar: it will prove the best armour to avoid all harm! No bullets will touch you and no arrows will pass through it! Nothing pinches the present day materialistic England more than fall of its trade and nothing will crush England's trade in India better than your adherence to the vow of Khaddar.

Have faith in Gandhi and have faith in Khaddar! Have faith in Motilal! Trust in Lajpat Rai, and put on Khaddar! Hear the exhortations of the greatest Non-co-operator of Bengal and prepare your own Khaddar! Have nothing but Khaddar if you love Shaukat, Abulkalam and their companions! Discard all foreign cloth if you want to break through the chains of ever humiliating slavery, clothe you wives and children with Khaddar if you want to redress the Punjab and Khilafat Wrongs and redeem the word of our imprisoned Leader!

RAMBHUJ DATTA CHAUDHRI.

Lahore, 9th April, 1922.

PUNJAB, 1919.

The following Sonnet was composed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in 1919 and was published in "The Chronicle." We reproduce it as it best expresses the feeling of All-India to-day:—

How shall our Love console thee, or assuage
Thy hapless woe, how shall our grief requite
The hearts that scourge thee and the hands that smite
Thy beauty with their rods of bitter rage
Lo! let our sorrow be thy battle-gage
To wreck the terror of thy tyrants' might
Who mock with ribald wrath thy tragic plight,
And stain will shame thy radiant heritage.
O, beautiful oh! broken and betrayed!
O mournful queen! O martyred Draupadi!
Endure thou still, unconquered, undismayed,
The sacred rivers of thy stricken blood
Shall prove the five-fold stream of Freedom's flood
To guard the watch-towers of our Liberty.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

1919

DISGRUNTLED I. C. S!

LORD SYDENHAM'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

QUESTION OF PROPORTIONATE PENSIONS.

LORD PEEL'S ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Sydenham asked firstly whether Lord Peel would consider the desirability of modifying the form of certificate demanded from officers wishing to retire on proportionate pensions who regard the words "I feel unable to serve the Indian government with advantage to the State" as offensive and degrading; and secondly whether Lord Peel will institute an inquiry into the grievances set forth in the memorials from Public services in India, with a view to regaining the confidence of those services and securing recruitment of candidates capable of maintaining their high standards in the future. Lord Sydenham stated the Civil Service was visibly crumbling away and he thought this as serious as the widespread unrest and the disturbances created by the efforts of Mr. Gandhi.

LORD PEEL'S REPLY.

Lord Peel replying promised to give consideration to these matters and declared he yielded to none in appreciation of the great services of Indian Civil servants and the grave necessity of maintaining the position, excellence and high standard of the service. Regarding certificates from officers Mr. Montagu had sent a despatch to the Indian government asking for re-examination of the certificate and Lord Peel said he hoped to receive a reply shortly and he would then deal with the question as rapidly as possible. As regards officers who did not apply before March 31st 1924, the despatch sent by the Indian government on February 9th showed that members of the service were to be given an opportunity of testing the conditions brought about by the Government of India Act and by Constitutional developments under it and if as a result of their experience they wished to withdraw, they were to be given the right to apply for proportionate pensions. The existing scheme of proportionate pension rights had no reference to any further change in the conditions which might be brought about as a result of further legislation. Lord Peel said he trusted this explanation would entirely dispel any suspicion that there had been or that there was a wish to deplete the Indian Service of the British element at the earliest possible date, which was entirely unfounded.

FUTURE RECRUITMENT.

After promising sympathetic consideration to the question of enquiry into the memorials Lord Peel said he gathered Lord Sydenham was considering this point largely with reference to the question of future recruitment. Lord Peel stated he had already acted in this matter and was asking a small Committee to advise him privately regarding the steps which could be taken to remove the impediments which might be found to stand in the way of recruitment, but he wanted to make it clear that he regarded this method as an informal preliminary because, the issues raised might be wide and complicated and until they got a comprehensive view of the problem, he was not in a position to know whether, it would be advisable to proceed on more definite lines like a informal enquiry covering the whole scope of the question.

INDIAN LOAN BILL PASSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

The Lords have passed the Indian Loan Bill in all its stages without discussion.

STRENGTH OF CAMELRY CORPS IN EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Lt.-Col. Sir R. A. Sanders stated in the House of Commons that the following was the strength of Camelry Corps in the the various parts of the Empire; Somaliland 15 officers 395 other ranks and 127 other ranks in reserve; the Sudan seven British and 31 other officers and 938 ranks; India including Aden 35 British officers 1,789 Indian Officers and 6,925 ranks and followers. The question of standardising Camel pack equipment and reducing its weight was being considered and trials had already been carried out.

"WAGING WAR AGAINST KING."

MALABAR CONGRESS WORKER TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, April 12.

Brahmadattan Nambudiripad, an active Congress Worker of Walluvanad, who was charged with waging war against the King under section 121 I. P. C., has been sentenced to transportation for life and to pay, a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default to suffer six months further rigorous imprisonment.

NO TIME "TO SIT ON THE FENCE."

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT TO CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 11.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has issued an appeal to the public to support vigorously the Congress propaganda as a reply to the Government's repressive policy. He says no Indian can any longer afford to sit on the fence or be in doubt as to his path. Let him declare himself openly and by action whether he is for Swaraj or against it, and at the same time whether he is for repression or against it.

ECHO OF PUNJAB.

PROTECTION OF "ERRING" OFFICERS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate Mr. Chamberlain said that after careful consideration of the Hunter Report and the Indian Government's views, Government had found it necessary to express disapproval of errors of judgment by certain officers which in some cases had taken the form of undue severity but it must not be supposed that the officers' good record was cancelled by the fact that they had made mistakes. In such instances officers' future was in their own hands. Government, added Mr. Chamberlain, was unable to reopen enquiry. He declared it was unfortunate that despite all that had been done to promote better feeling, certain bitterness remained in the Punjab and had resulted in manifestations of social and personal enmity against those who had helped to restore order. Mr. Chamberlain expressed the view that it was impossible to neutralise effects but he knew the Viceroy regarded the protection of those officers as a paramount duty.

BURMA REFORMS.

"NO AVOIDABLE DELAY IN DEALING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons today, Lord Winterton assured Col. Wedgwood that there would be no avoidable delay in dealing with the Indian Goferment's proposals regarding the Burma Constitution which were now en route.

SURPLUS INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Sir Arthur Holbrook asked whether the Indian Government had circularised all officers of the Indian Army stating that two thirds of the total establishment are surplus and offering these who are surplus a sum of money on condition they resigned their commissions. Sir A. Holbrook asked if this were so, what compensation would be sufficient to ensure that the officers could fit themselves for civilian appointments.

Lord Winterton said he was not informed regarding any circular but he was sure the surplus could not have been stated a figure so wide of the mar. Compensation would be given on the same basis as to surplus officers in British service, except that account would be taken that pay and pensions are higher in Indian service.

EXPLORER AMUNDSEN DEPARTS FOR ARCTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Explorer Amundsen started from New York for Cleveland in a metal monoplane en-route for Seattle whence he departs for the Arctic on June 1st. The monoplane crashed and was wrecked at Miola in Pennsylvania but nobody was injured.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

SLUMP IN EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Further evidence of the slump in Shipping is given by Lloyds' Register of Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ending March 31st which shows that merchantships constructed in the United Kingdom during that period totalled 2,235,000 tons, a reduction of 404,000 compared with the previous quarters ending December 31st.

This total includes 617,000 tons on which work was suspended apart from any delay due to the Shipbuilding and Engineering dispute. Merchantmen being built abroad totalled 1,443,000 tons including 325,000 tons on which work was suspended, a reduction of 513,000 tons compared with previous quarter. Tonnage launched in the world during the quarter ending March 31st is 523,000 of which 334,000 tons was launched in the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

TO TOUR IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Melbourne.—Patterson and Anderson announce that they will be definitely available for the Australasian team to meet Belgium in the United States in first round of the Davis Cup. They will probably also compete in the Tennis Championships at Wimbledon this year.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

Sydney.—The Australasian team to compete for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup will be Patterson, Anderson, O'Hara Wood and Hawkes.

OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL

13TH APRIL—INDIA'S RED-LETTER DAY.

CARRY OUT MAHATMA'S WISH

TO MAKE US FIT FOR SWARAJYA

Under the joint auspices of the Central Khilafat and Bombay Provincial Congress Committees, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday night at the Mastanshah Tank Maidan, at New Nagpada Road in connection with the "National Week," when Shrimati Sarojini Naidu presided. There was a large and cosmopolitan gathering on the occasion. Bi-Amman, was, on arrival, received with thundering cries of "Alla-Ho-Akbar."

At the outset, Mr. Zahur Alaned proposed that Shrimati Naidu should take the chair.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded the motion.

MRS. NAIDU.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu in opening the proceedings in Urdu said that she regretted that on account of another meeting at Arthur Road she had been late in their midst that night. This meeting was the twenty-second that she had addressed and she was by this time, tired of delivering speeches at various public meetings. She was glad that the Mussalman community was taking great interest in the great national movement. She prayed to God to make them free as soon as possible from the bondage of slavery. Three years back, Mahatma Gandhi had appealed to them to observe Hartal on the 13th of April, because of the fact that on that memorable day, the precious blood of their dear countrymen was mercilessly shed in the Punjab.

Continuing, she explained the significance of the National Week. The "National Week" was organised for introspection and devotion. Mahatma Gandhi warned the Government with regard to the Rowlatt Act, but his warning was unheeded. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to Government not to deprive the people of India of their self-respect and honour. Hence, the Mahatma had asked them to observe the Hartal. Referring to the Punjab episode, she said, that their Punjab wrongs had not yet been righted. The Punjabis who returned from the last great war were terrorised and on the 13th of April, at a large meeting held in the Jallianwalla Bagh were done to death. Little did they think that the Bagh in which they had met would be converted in a few minutes into a huge "*Kabrastan*" (cemetery) and that they would fall victims to machine-guns. A young girl who was the next day's bride was killed by a gun-shot. The speaker paid a visit to the Jallianwalla Bagh—the place in which hundreds of their brothers and sisters were buried. She suggested that there should be "Shahe Barat" for those patriotic Indians who were killed there.

Mahatma Gandhi had appealed to them to recite *Fatwa* in their temples. Until they carried out the wishes and frequent appeals of the Mahatma, they were not, to her mind, fit for Swaraj. If they who adhered to Islam could not protect Islam, if they who followed Lord Krishna could not release 20,000 Indians who were in jails at present, they would not be able to liberate India from slavery.

In conclusion, she hoped that they would observe "perfect hartal to-morrow" (Thursday). It was their bounden duty to pay respect to the wishes of their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who was in gaol at present, and pray to God the whole day and meditate over the deaths of their dear brethern and sisters who were victims of machine-guns in the Jallianwalla Bagh. She then requested Bi-Amma to deliver a speech. (Applause.)

BI-AMMAN'S SPEECH.

Bi-Amman, in the course of her eloquent speech, said that for some time past they had been hearing various speeches of great leaders. She wanted to tell them that might two fundamental things which were held supreme in the world, viz., the good and the evil. If they liked they might give up the good and resort to the evil. They should take courage in facing the present critical political situation of India. For, if they realised that their very existence depended on their *Allah* (God) and none else, they would be in a position to carry on the national work which the country expected them to do at this juncture.

Continuing, she said she was sorry to find that the majority of them had not yet put on Khaddar dress. She, therefore, asked them whether they were willing to wear Khadi from that day. (Cries of "yes" "yes.") Where was the hitch in their way to put on Khaddar? Khadi did not harm them in the least. Their primary duty, at the present moment, was to carry on the vigorous campaign for Swaraj. She asked them again not to be afraid of facing the jails. Their great leaders in discharging their duty to their country had now been incarcerated by Government. It was their "religious duty to observe to-morrow" (Thursday) complete *hartal* throughout the city. She hoped that they would not lag behind in that particular mission which the whole of India asked them to perform in an unflinching manner. (Cries of "Allah-o-Akbar.")

MR. ABDUL GANI.

Mr. Abdul Gani next said that on the 13th of April they were going to observe *hartal* with a view to commemorate the services rendered by their dear countrymen. He hoped that every patriotic Mussalman would consider it his duty to observe the "great *hartal* to-morrow" (Thursday). They should carry out the wishes of their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who had set apart the 13th of April as the red-letter day in the history of India. (Cheers.)

MR. DESAI.

Mr. V. A. Desai said that the 13th of April would be counted as the red-letter day in the annals of Hind. On that day their dear countrymen were massacred. They were all informed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as to how they should spend the "National Week." Various meetings had been organised with a view to impress upon the citizens to make the National Week a great success. It was their duty calmly to meditate in this National Week as to how they should free themselves from bondage. Mahatma Gandhi had explained to them again and again how they should boycott foreign cloth. They should take a vow from to-day that they should wear nothing but Khaddar. Leaders like Shrimati Naidu and others had been telling them often and often to boycott all foreign cloth and resort to Khaddar. They should not merely hear the speeches and go home, their bounden duty was to put into practice the various appeals of their leaders with regard to the boycott of foreign cloth. He hoped that they would all observe perfect *hartal*. The mill-hands who had not obtained leave should resume duty; whereas others who had a holiday to-morrow (Thursday) should devote the whole day to prayer and meditations. (Cries of "Allah-o-Akbar.")

After Mr. Zahur Mahomed and others had delivered speeches appealing to the Mussalmans to observe *hartal* on the 13th of April, the meeting terminated late in the midnight.

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

VICEROY REFUSES TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

Swami Dinanand, President, Advisory Board, E. I. Ry., Indian Labour Association, sends us for publication the following letters which have been sent by him to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy and to the Agent of the E. I. Ry:—

To the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo with thanks, which reached me only yesterday, informing the President of the Railway Conference that, His Excellency regrets that he cannot receive the deputation proposed by the Association. His Excellency further directs us that, "Any representations which the Railway Conference may have to make should be made in the first instance to the Agent of the East Indian Railway."

In this connection, I beg to inform His Excellency through your kind self that, the General Secretary of this Association was asked to arrange for an interview with the Agent of the E. I. Ry., after the Railway Conference, with the intention of helping the Agent to speedily terminate the strike, but he was not pleased to grant the prayer.

I am, however, according to the directions of His Excellency the Viceroy, referring the prayer to the Agent of the East Indian Railway to-day.

Thanking you, etc.

(Sd.) SWAMI DINANAND,
President,
Advisory Board, E. I. R. Indian Association

To the Agent, E. I. Ry., Calcutta.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a true copy of the letter addressed to the President of the Railway Conference by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, in reply to our telegram asking His Excellency to receive a deputation regarding the E. I. R. strike.

His Excellency directs us that, "Any representations which the Railway Conference may have to make should be made in the first instance to the Agent of the East Indian Railway." In this connection I have to say that the General Secretary of our Association, Mr. E. L. Iyer, requested an interview with your goodself through Mr. Beer of Asansol with the intention of helping you to speedily terminate the strike, but you were not pleased to grant that prayer.

May I request you to please receive the Representatives of this Association with a view to arrive at a speedy settlement, honourable to both sides, and kindly fix up the place date and time that suits you best.

Awaiting an early reply.

Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SWAMI DINANAND,
President,
Advisory Board, E. I. Ry., Indian Labour Association.

Copy of letter, dated 28/3/22 from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Delhi, to the President, Railway Conference:—

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 21st March, 1922, asking His Excellency to receive a deputation from the Railway Conference regarding the East Indian Railway strike. In reply, I am to say that His Excellency regrets that he cannot receive the deputation proposed. Any representations which the Railway Conference may have to make should be made in the first instance to the Agent of the East Indian Railway. If the Conference is dissatisfied with the Agent's reply, they are at liberty to represent their case to the Government of India in the Railway Department.

ASANSOL MEN REPORTED TO BE WILLING TO RESUME DUTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The following communique has been issued by the Agent, E. I. Railway, with regard to the strike:—Information has been received that strikers at Asansol have agreed to accept the offer made to them through Mr. Thorne, Editor of the "Indian Railway Gazette", and that they are resuming duty in bulk. These terms were on the same lines as those offered through Mr. Andrews and accepted by strikers at Tundla and most stations in upper districts. No further concessions were granted. The main concession was that those men whom the Railway were not prepared to take back either because their service were not required or because their posts had been filled would not be dismissed but would be treated as having resigned. As all strikers at other stations on Asansol and Dhanbad Districts were waiting on Asansol, it is anticipated that there will be general resumption this afternoon.

RUBICON CROSSED.

NO TURNING BACK.

TODAY'S HARTAL—A TEST AND TRIAL.

Under the auspices of the Girgaon Congress Committee, a mass meeting was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday evening, when Mr. J. M. Mehta delivered an interesting address on the "National Week."

Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Bar.-at-Law, presiding.

Mr. Mehta said it was the bounden duty of them all to think daily, hourly and every moment as to how they could best serve their country. It was in 1920 that the wrongs of the century were brought home to the people of India. There was the Punjab wrong, the Khilafat wrong, and, to add to all this, there was the death of Lokmanya Tilak who had served the country for over 40 years. After his demise God gave them another leader, viz., Mahatma Gandhi. If Lokmanya Tilak made them stand on their own legs Mahatma Gandhi gave them strength to stand on their own feet. In spite of the provocation from the Government the people had stood firm and non-violent. There were some people who wanted the Non-Cooperators to bow on their knees and by that they meant toleration. The nation had crossed the Rubicon. They had started Non-Co-operation and they were not going to turn their back now. In the words of Abraham Lincoln the Non-Cooperators would have malice for none, charity for all, but firmness for their rights. If Government wanted respect from them they could not have it by commands or orders, for respect was not made to order. There were 25,000 political prisoners in the jails of India at present and there might be 50,000 to-morrow, but that would not enhance a whit the respect of the nation. Unless the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were redressed Government would not command respect from the nation.

The Non-Cooperation launched by Mahatma Gandhi had effected not only political reforms, but had also rendered social and economic reforms. Until the social reform launched by the Mahatma the Indian nation was discarding millions of their countrymen of the depressed class. Then the Khadar movement had effected an economic reform. The Khadar movement was a movement of purity. The poorest of the poor could spin and weave Khadar at home under his very roof and thus lead a pure life instead of contaminated one in the mills. There were some people who put on Khadar for public meetings while on other days while going to Europeans or attending to meetings attended by Europeans put on English dress. This should not be so. They should remain Swadeshi always. The best advice that the European missionaries gave their Christian convert was to stand up for Christ and not to deny Him wherever he went. He would go a step further and say: "Stand up for Gandhi, do not deny him." It was said by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister of Education, U. P., that there was nothing in the Non-Cooperation movement that was new or good. His reply was that there was a lot in the Non-Cooperation movement that was good and there were many things in that movement that were new and good. Mahatma Gandhi was not a Mahatma but a phenomenon, he was the greatest man of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. M. R. Jayaker in winding up the proceedings said Mr. Mehta's address was bold, independent and thought provoking. He remembered a time when they used to hear frequent gibes that India could not advance on political lines until it was liberalized in social matters. Mahatma Gandhi's movement had both the social and political aspects. The National Week was over and the next day was the test and trial of their doctrine as they were to keep *hartal* that day. It was the sort of silent manifestation of the political creed of the country. He, therefore, exhorted all to maintain absolute atmosphere of freedom, absence of coercion and absolute non-violence on the *hartal* day.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BIHAR.

ASSUMES CHARGE OF OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 12.

H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. Sir Havilland Le Measurer, Acting-Governor, received His Excellency at Government House and presented the Chief Justice, Members of the Executive Council, Ministers and Members of the Board of Revenue. The Chief Justice introduced the Judges of the High Court. After the high officials and others present having been introduced, the Chief Justice and Judges entered the Durbar Hall where all assembled. Sir Wheeler then entered the Hall.

The Chief Secretary read out the Warrant of appointment and the Chief Justice, Patna High Court, administered the oaths of allegiance and office, all standing His Excellency then took his seat in the Council with His Ministers and after a short while left in procession.

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAYS' PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A procession of all the volunteers and workers will start from Kalachowky at 7 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

All the volunteers of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps have been requested to be present to-day (Thursday) at Kachrapatty, Tardeo (Bangee Chawls) at 7-30 p.m.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the above Ward, which was announced to be held to-day at Morarjee Gokuldas Market Hall, is cancelled on account of National *hartal*.

DR. VELKAR AS KHADDAR HAWKER.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was out for hawking Khaddar amongst the members of the Pathare Prabhu community early this morning. He made a vigorous sale. Much enthusiasm is prevailing in the community and it is hoped the community will rise to the occasion and make universal use of Khaddar. Dr. Velkar intends to continue the hawking of Khaddar for a couple of days more.

SALEM NOT TO OBSERVE HARTAL

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 11.

The Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate, Salem, has issued an order on local inhabitants restraining them from any hartal propaganda in that town by the publication of leaflets or notices, by picketing of shops or by intimidation, as such actions are likely to cause breach of the peace. The order will be in force for ten days.

THE KAPOLE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The All-India Kapole Conference held its first sitting at the Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi, on Wednesday afternoon, when delegates from all parts of India had come to take part in its deliberations.

Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said that it was about two years ago that the Kapole Students' Union first mooted the question of holding a conference. One of the leaders Mr. Nathalal even took the extreme step to vow that he would abstain from putting either turban or cap until he succeeded in holding a Conference. Perhaps a question might be asked "What was the object of holding a Conference like this?" His answer was to strengthen unity and bring about peace among the community. Another question might be put from some quarters "Why should they hold Conference in Bombay and not somewhere else?" The reason was that Bombay was domiciled by members of the Kapole community from Gujerat and Kathiawad and it was on the 30th October, 1920, that in a meeting held in Bombay that they subscribed a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose of holding a Conference. They therefore thought that Bombay was the most suitable place for the purpose of holding a Conference. The Kapole community was well represented in commerce, Native States and legal and medical professions, yet there was room for further advance. He regretted that there was some division among Ghoghari Delvadia yet. He hoped ere long they would be united. The Conference would have to tackle many communal questions, such as infant marriage, polygamy and marriages of disparity of age. The Kapole community also were in great need of *chauls* of low rents and home industry. He hoped the deliberations would lead to the peace and prosperity of the community.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sirdar Ishwardas Jagjiwandas was then elected President amidst cheers. He said if the depressed classes such as barbars, Kolis and Bhils held their Conferences, it was time that an advanced community like the Kapoles, should hold one in the interest of their community. There were some who apprehended that this Conference would interfere with the liberty, i.e., they would stop early marriage, stop the custom that prevailed after one's death. But this he left to the good sense of the community as a whole. The object of the Conference was to unite them all as a man and cast off differences and bring about communal peace. It was the dufy of the rich to sympathise with the poor and not to run them down. He therefore asked them all to look upon one another as brothers. The community was in need of many things, such as a boarding schools, low rented chawls and home industries.

The Conference then adjourned till Friday, 8-30 a.m.

MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR COW PROTECTION.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The 3rd day's sitting of the Conference commenced at 12 noon with prayers sung by boys and girls. As usual, Mr. Shri-Krishna Dasji Jaju presided. Twelve resolutions, as accepted by the subjects Committee, were then taken up and carried with great enthusiasm. Among the important resolutions were (1) that the protection of cows is a duty of paramount importance of all the Vaishyas and therefore this Conference exhorts all the members of the Community to try their best to stop cow slaughter; that the slaughter of cows for the military as also for the meat trade is a great blow to our religion and therefore the community should not cooperate with those who encourage this deplorable business; that the Conference exhorts all the Maheswari brethren to establish cow protection leagues, start dairy farms and arrange for pasture lands and also keep cows in their houses; this Conference also desires that the members of the community should not assist any body who is a source, directly or indirectly, of exporting cattle. (2) This Conference thinks that the present system of administration in the Indian Feudatory States requires to be changed and therefore exhorts all the Ruling Chiefs to follow the system observed in the dominions, stop forced labour and encourage industry and art in Rajasthan. (3) This Conference exhorts the community to introduce Hindi as the *lingua franca* of the country in their educational institutions by giving pecuniary assistance for the increase of Hindi literature and also encourage their mother tongue. (4) This Conference congratulates Kuwar Chand Karanji Sharda, Ram Swarupji Gupta, Totaramji Rathi, Vishwambharnathji of Itawah and Ghanshiamdasji of Amritsar and others who have gone to jail while serving the Motherland.

Messrs. Govind Dasji Malpani of Jubbulpore and Ramkrishnaji Mehta of Calcutta were lected secretaries for the next year and Mr. Brijlalji Biyani of Akola joint-secretary.

The President then delivered his concluding speech, impressing upon the audience the necessity of acting up to the resolutions passed by the Conference. He also thanked all present who helped him in making the Conference a complete success.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE STRUGGLE.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a mass meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

After a programme of music was gone through, Swami Satyadev delivered a stirring address on "The Woman's place in the World's Progress." He said when India had her own independence and civilization, woman had equal right with man. In ancient times women enjoyed high positions in life. Unfortunately that time had gone now and India had taken to servility. If India had followed faithfully its ancient literature, its position in the history of the world would have been quite different now. The idea of high culture was now to copy blindly the Western civilization, but it was degenerating the Indians. It was his experience in America that those Indian students there, who followed their religion and ancient civilization of their country, lived better moral and spiritual life than those who immersed into Western civilization blindly. It was not sufficient for them to boycott foreign cloth and put on Khadar. What India really wanted was the realization of her liberty and independence. They could have independence if they cherished self-respect and self-reliance. Women can play a prominent part in encouraging men to fight for their independence, liberty and self-respect. India wanted women of high and excellent quality of head and heart to achieve its purpose of getting Swarajya. He had seen many women in America who were spending most of their time in hearing and giving lectures and eating their food in hotels. When he returned from America, he felt very sorry for India's slavery and after a great deal of thought he made out the ten principles which he thought would instil patriotism in all Indians.

THE 10 PRINCIPLES.

The ten principles ran thus:—

(1) Salutation to the mother earth, (2) I am born for the service of my country, (3) I will take care of my body, (4) for the sake of my country I will lead a life of self-control, (5) all Indians are my brethren, only traitors are of the depressed class, (6) all Indian ladies are my sisters, I will protect their honour, (7) India's prosperity is my prosperity, its poverty is my poverty, (8) my feet, my hands, my ears and my all will serve my country, (9) my life, my strength and my prosperity I consecrate to my country, (10) O God, Thou art the Helper, Help India.

A procession was then formed and the ladies marched off to Madhav Bagh to offer prayer.

PUNJAB MAIL DERAILMENT.

A REWARD OFFERED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The East Indian Railway Company are offering a reward of Rs. 5,000 for information from any one not an actual offender, leading to detection of anybody who caused derailment of the Punjab Mail near Madhupur on the 4th instant.

All injured still in the hospitals at Asansol and Madhupur are progressing very favourably.

The Agent has issued a notice expressing sorrow at the deaths of the driver and the two firemen of the Mail and paying a tribute on behalf of the staff to their devotion to duty.

ARREST OF MUSLIM CONGRESS WORKERS,

(From a Correspondent.)

NANPARA April 11.

Yesterday, under section 107, Mohammed Akbarkhan, Congress Secretary, Nanpara, Mumtaz Husain, commandant, volunteer corps and Fateh Mahomed, lecturer, were arrested and taken to thana. Armed police were in attendance. The public had gathered at the thana. They were taken in a motor to Bahraich. Two months' ago Akbarkhan and Mumtaz Husain had been charged for illegal custody and fined hundred rupees each, which was realised by distress warrant from each. More arrests are expected. All are quiet and peaceful.

4 JAIL OFFICERS RESIGN.

SEQUEL TO DR. MAHMUD'S CONVICTION.

MORE RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, April 12.

Dr. Mahmud's conviction caused a great sensation amongs the Indian Officials. As protest against his imprisonment Messrs. Shafique and Washiahmed, Deputy and Assistant Jailors, respectively, of the Muzaffarpur Jail have resigned. In their letters of resignation they state it is galling to them to be used as instruments in punishing their brave and innocent fellow countrymen and co-religionists. Two Jail warders, one Mohammadan and one Hindu, have also resigned. It is rumoured that more will follow suit.

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

APPRECIATION BY CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Moazzam Ali writes from the Central Khilafat Committee of India office, Bombay, as follows:—

Dr. Syed Mahmud, the able and noble Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee has been convicted to six months' imprisonment. The judgment pronounced is clear and sufficient proof of his innocence. His guilt evidently consisted in his possessing wonderful qualities of organisation and useful work. For this reason the Behar Government has chosen to incarcerate him. During the short period he remained in office he was able to perform a tremendous amount of useful work for the Khilafat cause. The contribution of Behar, his province, towards Angora Fund to the extent of more than two lakhs is a sufficient index and proof of his untiring energies. The only fit tribute of respect, appreciation of his services and affection which his country and specially Behar can bestow to his memory during the days of his incarceration is to double the energies for collection for Angora Fund and boycott of *Bideshi* cloth and carry on their constructive programme of work as enforced by the Congress and Khilafat Committees. While grieving over his separation we congratulate Mrs. Mahmud and other members of the family on Dr. Mahmud's noble sacrifices for his faith and country.

MR. ABDULRAHAB SENTENCED TO 27 MONTHS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, April 12.

Maulana Abdulrahab of Darbhanga was tried under Sections 124A, 153A, by Mr. T. W. Bridge, Magistrate Muzaffarpur, this day and sentenced to eighteen months' simple and nine months respectively on each charge.

The Maulana's message is as follows:—*Khaddar* and *Charkha* must be the order of the day. Hindu-Muslim Unity is the only means of attaining Swarajya and removing obstacles in the way of Khilafat.

SJT. KRISHNASWAMI SARMA SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 12.

The case against Srijut Krishnaswami Sarma who was arrested on Monday afternoon for alleged sedition and who was remanded to custody for refusing to furnish bail was heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. The accused was charged under section 108. Shorthand writers Joseph, Subbaraya Iyer and Ramaswami Iyengar were examined as witnesses for the prosecution. Accused refused to cross-examine prosecution witnesses and preferred to make a statement which runs as follows:—

"When in the year 1907 I began my political work I believed in violence as the only means to attain political freedom for India. Ever since Gandhi's influence my mind began to change and in the year 1920 I definitely lost faith in violence and I am convicted that non-violence and non-cooperation can alone obtain for us the abiding freedom that we desire. I have worked faithfully and genuinely on the lines laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. It is true I have made speeches in furtherance of the non-violent non-cooperation programme of the Indian National Congress. If this amounts to a dissemination of sedition, no doubt I have committed the offence. I pride myself that I have always been taking every care to insist on non-violence in thought, word and deed. If I am asked to furnish security and to remain without doing any work in the Congress I feel bound to refuse to furnish such an undertaking and cheerfully handover my body to the Custody of the Government, hoping that the cause is so just that it will not suffer by my temporary absence from the scenes of activity."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was present in Court and helped the accused in preparing his written statement. His Worship at 3 p.m. asked the accused to furnish security. Accused refused to do so. His Worship then sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment.

PREMIER'S PRO-GREEK POLICY.

MR. MONTAGU ON ITS DANGERS.

"FORHEAVEN'S SAKE LET BRIISH PEOPLE KNOW FACTS"

Mr. Montagu, M.P., presiding over a meeting at Thetford on 17th March in support of Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P. for South-West Norfolk, said:—

I do not propose to pursue any personal matter, because on that I have on more than one occasion said my say. I do not propose, for instance, to weary you with my views about Lord Curzon (laughter), except to say this—that his letter to me shows anew what I have always felt, that he will insist upon looking at Indian problems and the Indian Empire with the light behind him. He sees over that great land his portentous shadow, and he remembers, as the high-water mark, in his opinion, in its history, the great days when he was Viceroy, days from which he wished that it had never changed. This attitude on his part accounts for the fact that I have not, I am afraid, appreciated as much as he would wish what he would call, I suppose, "unstinted advice and assistance," and what I should describe, if I were so minded, by a more accurate and rather different term. (Laughter.)

As for the Prime Minister, I again propose carefully to avoid any personal issue. Last week when I was addressing my own constituents. I had to make an appeal on behalf of the Prime Minister, but to that section of the Conservative Party known as the "Die-hard" section. To my regret, if not to my surprise, the appeal that I made does not appear to have been very successful. They had the exquisite satisfaction of receiving my head on a charger. They hardly paused in their pursuit of the Prime Minister sufficiently long to devour the carpse.

The meal was followed in rapid succession first by that remarkable meeting of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, which did not result, at any rate, in coming to an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Prime Minister. Secondly, we read that the two great and distinguished Conservative statesmen, men whose patriotic achievements would have made everybody hope for success, have neither of them seen their way to accept one of the highest offices in the country. We have seen them refusing the office on grounds, it is alleged, with what truth I do not know, that they doubt the permanency of the Ministry. We should remember and admire the tremendous and almost unparalleled achievement of the Prime Minister for the benefit of this country and this Empire, and the world must sympathize with him in his wellmerited holiday at Criccieth, where he is bound to recognize that all the expedients which he is using to help him in maintaining the Government which he believes is almost indispensable to the well-being of this country are leading to what looks like a dangerous degree of humiliation and difficulties.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu said that there was hardly a matter of supreme importance to this country which really divided parties and if they asked any ordinary citizen what were the supreme needs of the people of this country at the moment he would reply first peace, secondly better trade, and thirdly lower taxation. (Cheers.) The great word peace really covered the other two. Probably the most difficult portion of the world to-day, so far as peace was concerned, was the position between Greece and Turkey which not only disturbed the whole of the East, but had a vital effect upon the export trade of our country. There was no doubt that Lancasshire was suffering to-day largely, if not mainly, because of the effects on its exports of cotton goods to the East as a consequence of the foreign policy which we had been pursuing.

"We are at the last stage of the endeavour to get peace in the East," continued Mr. Montagu. "Lord Curzon is going to Paris next week, and it was because I authorized the publication of the views of the Government of India on this matter that I am addressing you no longer as Secretary of State for India, but merely as the owner and inhabitant of Beccles Hall, Norfolk. I have long ago dismissed as quite ridiculous the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility as preached by my colleagues."

Mr. Montagu said that in view of the so-called pro-Greek policy of the Prime Minister, his own peculiar and special policy adopted ever since the Greeks were invited to Smyrna—he did not remember on what Cabinet decision—we were in danger, unless it was remedied at the coming conference, of breaking irreparably our word to the Indian subjects who played so prominent a part in the defeat of Turkey. "For heaven's sake," he added, "let the British people know the facts, and don't let them go hoodwinked and blindfolded under the leadership of the Prime Minister."

The publication of the views of the Indian Government could do no harm, but could only do good. He was afraid he was unrepentant. If Lord Reading resigned it would be a disaster of the first order. He did not believe it to be thinkable.—"The Times."

CO-OPERATION IN PANCHMAHALS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE.

The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, N. D. writes from Surat on the 10th instant:—

A Co-operative Conference for the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas of the Panch Mahals District was held at Dohad on the 5th instant Rao Bahadur Abbashanker Uttamram Malji, presiding. The President in his address dwelt on the agricultural conditions of the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, and showed what the co-operative movement could do to improve them. He pointed out the necessity of the increase in the number of credit societies in the Talukas so that further development in the direction of non-credit activities may become possible. He closed by appealing to those present to rally to the cause of co-operation and thus render yoman's service for the economic uplift of India particularly of the backward Talukas of Dohad and Jhalod.

Mr. B. M. Dwivedi then read the report of the progress made by the co-operative movement in the Talukas. The report showed that the co-operative movement started much latter than in many other parts of the Presidency, and that progress was very slow till the year 1920. But since then the number of societies more than doubled, and some more societies were awaiting registration.

Then followed a discourse on the co-operative movement by Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, N.D., and Mr. Govardhandas, the Mamlatdar of Dohad. It was pointed out that the co-operative movement was not a movement for the betterment of the conditions of the agricultural classes alone, but also of artisans and other men of limited means. Thus not only were weavers' societies and Urban Banks were possible but they were absolutely necessary, if artisans were to become really independent, and if the trade of the country were to prosper. Then Mr. A. P. Maula explained to the audience the aims and objects of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, which he said was a body which at present performed the most important functions of co-operative education and propaganda. Thereafter, a resolution emphasizing the necessity of starting a Central Federation which facilitate the financing of societies, and sell the agricultural produce of their members, and supply to members the necessaries of life was passed. After the resolution, there was a recess of twenty minutes when tea was served.

On resumption of business, two more resolutions, one urging upon the Government the necessity of sanctioning one more joint secretary at Government expense, for the societies of the Talukas, and another recommending that the loan applications of societies, should, in order to avoid delay pass through one office only—either that of the Registrar or that of the Assistant Registrar, but not both. Closing remarks from the President and a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

LORD CURZON'S LETTER.

REVELATION OF HIS FAILURES.

Sir Graham Bower writes to the "Times" of 18th March:—

I have read with anxiety the comments of this morning's papers on the Curzon-Montagu incident. The personal aspects of that incident, though they seem to attract interest, are not of Imperial or national importance, whilst the constitutional question, though important, is a constitutional question, and as such can be discussed by constitutional experts.

But there are two sentences in Lord Curzon's letter which are likely to have disastrous consequences in India. Lord Curzon refers contemptuously to the Indian Government—a Government speaking for 300 million British subjects—as a subordinate branch of the British Government, and goes on to say:—"If the Government of India, because it rules over a large body of Moslems, is entitled to publish its views about what we do in Smyrna or Thrace, why not equally in Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, Arabia, the Malay Peninsula, or any other part of the Moslem world?"

Well, why not? If cosmopolitan Jews are allowed to dictate British policy in Palestine, where Jews form less than 10 per cent. of the population, why is it unthinkable that Moslem British subjects should be allowed a voice in the matter? Or Egypt? Surely Egypt is as much an Indian as a British question? Is it not on account of India that we claim a special position in Egypt? Or Arabia? Does not Arabia stand for much in the history, traditions, and faith of Islam?

But it is as a revelation of Lord Curzon's mentality that this letter is eloquent and instructive. It is apparent that Lord Curzon has not yet realized the idea of Empire as the union of free peoples joined together for the promotion of common interests and the defence of common rights. India has interests in all Moslem countries, and those interests on any theory of a united Empire must outweigh the ambitions—the mistaken ambitions—of any foreign nation, whether those foreigners be Greeks or Jews.

But the letter is instructive from another point of view. It illustrates and explains Lord Curzon's failures. He made a treaty with Persia which virtually established a Protectorate over that country. But he did not realize that an attitude of hostility to Islam is fatal to influence in Persia, for, although the Persians are Shiahs, they remain Moslems. Similarly an attitude of hostility to Islam is fatal to British influence in India, and in Palestine and in the Malay Peninsula.

An attitude of contemptuous superiority to the religion of 240 million Moslems is fatal to peace. It is also disastrous to Imperial unity. An attitude of contemptuous indifference to the views of a Dominion will produce consequences in every Dominion.

CHINDWARA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Chindwara Provincial Khilafat Conference wires from Chindwara under date April 11th:—

The Third Session of the Chindwara Provincial Khilafat Conference will be held here on the 16th and 17th April under the presidency of Maulana Moazamali. It is going to be one of the biggest gatherings as Chindwara is closely associated with the Ali Brothers, who were interned here. Mrs. Naidoo is coming as president of the provincial conference. Bi-Amman is expected here. Intending delegates and visitors should at once inform the Secretary in order to avoid disappointment and inconvenience. All facilities have been provided. A moderate charge of Re. 1-8 will be charged for food per diem and one rupee for accommodation for the entire period.

MAHATMA AND MILL-WORKERS

A REVIEW OF THEIR RELATIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Political India has had the severest shock in recent memory in the arrest and conviction of its saintly Dictator. But, social India has suffered none the less. Mahatma Gandhi approached the poor workers with the heart of the poor. For them he stood up undauntedly against the powerful forces of Capitalism If there was one thing that fanned the flame of his hatred of western civilisation, it was the industrial system obtaining in the West.

Otherwise, where is the deep-laid root of Bolshevism in Russia, or its counterpart in Italy and, very recently, in South Africa? The Mahatma's reasoning is simply sound. Manual workers give as much of their flesh and blood as the Capitalists give of their money towards the growth and prosperity of any industry. Then, why, in God's name, should the one eke out the most miserable existence on earth while his other fellow-being rolls in gold and knows not how to squander the money begotten of the sweat of God's humanity? The question is being answered one way or the other in all parts of the globe. India made her small beginning long after her sisters in the West had been well on the way to the emancipation of their toilers. And in making that small beginning the Mahatma had no mean part to play.

The Beginnings.

Ahmedabad was the first industrial city in India which, so early as 1914, began to show signs of the awakening of Labour largely through the efforts of two self-less and sacrificing workers. Ben Anasuya Bai still looked upon by workers in mills as their mother, and Amubhai N. Mehta, though closely associated with Capital yet a sincere friend and devoted worker in the cause of Labour, turned their attention to the moral and intellectual condition then existing among millhands and started the first night and day labour school in March 1914 in a modest hired building in the midst of labour habitation.

As in the case of every new enterprise, they had an uphill task in financing from their own purse and attracting attention to the benefit they were trying to bestow on the illiterate thousands who were passing the short span of their lives in a world far, far away from the world of letters. Slowly and steadily their efforts began to be crowned with success though sweets and stories had to play a prominent part in the curriculum of the studies. The foundation was laid and it has so far proved to be a sure foundation on which a fabric has been raised which is no small tribute to those who had the vision to see a little more ahead of themselves than their contemporaries.

At this stage, the attention of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, President of the Servants of India Society, was attracted by the success of this novel benefaction. He deputed Mr. A. V. Thakkur, a member of the Society, to proceed to Ahmedabad for starting another institution for Labour with the aid of the millowners. The second labour school was started, it worked, and it had to close down after a year and a half of its usefulness for want of adequate funds to make it self-supporting. Gokhale, perhaps, was confident of the millowners loosening their purse-strings. But there he was disappointed and he took the disappointment gracefully. For he realised, as he once exclaimed in the Supreme Legislature, that he and those with him would have to serve India by failures no less than by successes.

Encouraged by the success of their endeavour in the direction of of education, Anasuya Ben and her colleague turned their attention to co-operation among the labourers and succeeded in establishing four co-operative credit societies in a couple of years (1915 and 1916). Money was lent to those millworkers who were not a few of them up to their neck in debts. Needless to say, this came to them as a God-send. Not used to any such relief in all their lives, but year in year out in the eternal clutches of the usurious *sowkar*, the poor workers wondered if God had also entitled them to the mercies, ever so small, of their luckier fellow-creatures.

Plague outbreak and After.

It was in 1916 that the Ahmedabad Municipality evinced a little interest in the lot of the Labour and started a factory school. Then nothing of any importance occurred till about the September of 1917 when there was a terrible outbreak of plague in Ahmebadad followed by an extensive emigration of mill-hands causing considerable breakdown in all the mills. The millowners woke up to the situation which was anything but satisfactory. At that rate of emigration, they calculated, the smoke would not rise above the chimney for some days, if not months. A glance at their balance sheets told them they could easily afford to give a substantial increase to spinners and weavers to much as 70 per cent. in the case of latter—if only by so doing they could induce the men to abstain from emigration. The poor warpers were left in the cold in the matter of increment and they demanded but a modest 20 per cent. No one could hazard the reason why, but the millowners refused to accede to this request.

This was the turning point in the history of Ahmedabad Labour. The disappointed warpers of all the mills gathered together as usual on a Sunday evening in December to arrive at the demands to be formulated, as was also usual, *after going on strike* the next morning. At this critical juncture Anasuya Ben and Amubhai arrived on the scene and after hearing what the workers had to say advised them to form a Union among themselves, state their demands to the Millowners' Association before going on strike, give them time to consider the demands, and then and not until then down tools if necessary. The men agreed. Next day they formed a Union and through the Union stated their demands. The Association still turned a deaf ear to the united voice of the poor men and the inevitable followed.

To give the capitalists their due, they didn't take this threat lying down but started about drafting in new recruits from Bombay, in which attempt they more or less met with initial success. But the new men from Bombay on arrival at Ahmedabad were probably able to see things at a closer range and decided to return to Bombay by the next available train. The result was that 28 out of 42 mills found it desirable to agree to the demand of the workers and the struggle continued only in the case of the remaining 14. And they, too, eventually consented to a settlement which the workers naturally considered a "climb-down" on the part of their "determined" masters.

Towards the beginning of 1918 the plague almost completely subsided and. with it, the anxiety, of the millowners to continue the 70 per cent. increase to weavers! They sought to withdraw it on the ground that plague was no longer in their midst. Poor millowners, this time they counted without their host! They were blissfully ignorant of the fact that the weapon they forged for inducing the workers to remain during the epidemic was a double-edged weapon. Perhaps for the first time they were face to face with Nemesis.

Mahatma Gandhi To The Rescue.

Alarmed at the prospect of the sudden withdrawal of the 70 per cent. which they had till then enjoyed, the weavers naturally turned to their only friend for help. Anasuya Ben thought it advisable to take the aggrieved workers to Mahatma Gandhi, who had so far not taken any part in the history of Ahmedabad Labour. Thus began the relation between Mahatma Gandhi and Millhands which ever since has been put to the test and found to be indissoluble. Mahatma heard the case of the millhands, satisfied himself that theirs was a just cause and pledged himself to help them in their dire need and openly declared himself their champion. He contended that if the millowners could afford to give the weavers an increase of 70 per cent. to induce them to risk their lives when plague was raging in the city, then they could equally afford to continue it when the epidemic had subsided. Moreover, the cost of living had been steadily increasing, the mills were making enormous profits and the increase they had sanctioned was just sufficient for the weavers to keep their body and soul together. Why then, he asked, should the Millowners' Association seek to withdraw the increase? But the Association gave the only answer—that they would not continue the increase or 70 per cent., but would give 20 per cent. instead.

Mahatma then served them with a notice stating 50 per cent. as the minimum that the workers would accept. He then proposed an arbitration consisting of three men representing each side with the District Collector as President and pledged himself to abide by their award. Accordingly an arbitration was set up. It worked a little but the capitalists abruptly withdrew themselves. Meanwhile, a party of mills in the Association was anxious for some settlement on a fair basis and expressed its willingness to come to terms and settle the dispute. Mahatma Gandhi fought for the principle. He did not want individual but collective settlement. After considering everything he agreed to accept 30 per cent. for the weavers. The Association did not yield. He then took the weavers on a strike which lasted for 22 days. It was an ordeal for the poor weavers who had been living from hand to mouth. Many of them starved and some of them who could no longer stand starvation were anxious to resume work at any rate. But Mahatma Gandhi rose to the occasion He took a solemn oath not to touch food himself unless he was able to procure food to one and all of them. He starved for three days. Whether it was fear of sin of being the cause of his starvation or any other business motive, the Association agreed to set up an arbitration with Mr. Anand Shankar Dhru as arbitrator. Mills immediately began to work. Mr. Dhru awarded 35 per cent. The weavers then formed a Union among themselves.

PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION ACCEPTED.

In the next year, 1919 the Millowners' Association thought it wise to allow Anasuya Ben, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, to form unions of all departments of the mills. All the various unions were accordingly formed and they were recognised by the association. The principle of arbitration in the event of any dispute between Capital and Labour was also accepted by the association.

In the year 1920 a demand of 40 per cent. increase and 10-hour days was put forward by Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the spinners. At this time there were two factions in the association, one under the leadership of Sheth Mangaldas Girdharilal and the other headed by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, brother of Anasuya Ben. Mr. Ambalal's party was quite prepared to settle the dispute by reference to arbitration, but Mr. Mangaldas's party wanted to fight to the finish. Mr. Ambalal's party set up an arbitration which was accepted by Mahatma Gandhi and the spinners were awarded 10-hour day and a little less then 40 per cent. Not satisfied with this, and in a moment of haste, the spinners deserted the saint who had taken up their cause for grinding no axe of his own. Subsequently they came to their senses, realised their folly, and went and apologised to him profusely for their momentary aberration. While Mr. Ambalal's party was then able to work 13 mills, the others remained obdurate for 10 days, hoping perhaps to bring the spinners down to their knees. Eventually they found that it would not be paying if they did not follow the wise maxim that discretion is the better part of valour. They abandoned valour and applied themselves to discretion. The spinners got what they wanted and, what is more, a permanent arbitration was also set up with Mahatma Gandhi representing Labour and Mr. Mangaldas, Capital, with a third party acceptable to both when found necessary.

Ever since then there has been no strike of the mill-workers of Ahmedabad.

QUESTION OF BONUS.

Then, so recently as in the latter part of 1921 Mahatma Gandhi put forward, on behalf of the labourers, a demand of one and a half month's pay as annual bonus. He pointed out that the poor workmen had a right to a share of the enormous profits which the mills were making. The matter was automtically referred to the arbitration consisting of Messrs. Mangaldas and Gandhi. They failed to arrive at a basis of settlement. Mahatma Gandhi suggested the co-option of Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya as a third and disinterested party. The Millowners' Association did not at first agree. Thereupon Mahatma Gandhi served a notice on the association that unless Pt. Malaviya was accepted as the third party to the arbitration all the workmen would go on strike and would not resume work unless profit-sharing and control of prices of cloth were conceded to the men as a fundamental principle. This ultimatum had the desired effect because the Association saw red light in this threat and so Pandit Malaviya was invited to join the arbitration. The award he gave was almost the same as was demanded by the workers and in some departments even a little more. Pandit Malaviya also recommended that Labour should share with the Capital if the latter made huge profits.

Since then there has been no crisis in the relations between Capital and Labour in Ahmedabad. It is also worth mentioning that the moment Mahatma took up the cause of Labour for the first time Mr. Shankarlal Banker has been an untiring and humble co-worker of the Mahatma.

Now both these self-less men who laboured for Labour have been clapped up in jail. It remains to be seen who will step into the shoes of the friend, guide and philosopher of the poor toilers.

I think it will not be out of place here if I were to give just a few details about the Labour Union Office. It is a fairly big establishment with about twenty clerks for doing routine work. The Union has at its back a fund of a couple of lakhs of rupees which has been raised through the permanent contribution of one rupee and half a rupee per month by weavers and spinners respectively. The Union at present maintains forty Labour Schools and a big hospital for in-patients and equipped with certified doctors and nurses. Starting of a Labour Journal is in contemplation.

The awakening of the labouring classes to the political movements of the country can easily be judged by the fact that the Ahmedabad workers contributed from their hard earned money no less then Rs. 75,000 towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

MEETINGS IN MADRAS.

EXHORTATIONS TO DISCARD FOREIGN CLOTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 11.

In connection with the National Week a public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held yesterday evening on Triplicane Beach under the presidency of Srijut Arni Subramania Sastri. The speakers included Sis. Singaravelu Chettiar, A Rangaswami A Iyangar, G. Harisarvothama Rao E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and Sister Balamba. They spoke on the programme of work as approved by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress and exhorted the audience to completely discard foreign clothes and adopt Khaddar and Khaddar only. The excuse that Khaddar was not to be had enough in the market could no longer be trotted out, as at the present time quite large quantities of Khaddar was being produced all over India.

Sjt. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker of Erode, who made an eloquent speech, said that if only the audience realised fully all that the use of foreign cloth implied, they would discard every square inch of the foreign cloth that was in their possession. The speaker described how detrimental to national prosperity the use of foreign clothes was. He made a fervent appeal to the people to manifest their sincere desire for Swaraj by adopting Khaddar as the natural article of their clothing; otherwise he said their insistent demand of Swaraj would not bear fruit.

Sjt. Rangaswami Iyengar incidentally brought to the notice of the audience that Sjt. Krishnaswami Sarma was arrested early in the afternoon and paid the patriot a well-merited tributeo. Sjt Krishnaswami Sarma has been a strenuous worker in the Chingleput district. Simultaneously with this meeting and a few yards away a large gathering of ladies was addressed by sister V. Balambal who after the close of the ladies' meeting, came and addressed the men's meeting.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"CAST INTO MELTING POT."

"THE TIMES" THREAT.

In the last week of March Reuter obliged us with a summary of the "Times" article on the failure of the Indian Legislature. The following is the full text of the article:—

Lancashire, at any rate, will not be inclined to shed tears because the Indian Legislative Assembly has rejected the proposed increase in the duty on imported cotton piece-goods; but the situation now created at Delhi is very serious, because it amounts to a complete deadlock. The crisis which has arisen cannot be said to be wholly due to conduct of a contumacious character on the part of the unofficial members of the Assembly. In a Budget of close upon £100,000,000 over forty per cent. represents military expenditure. Although the heavy military charges partly arise from the increased cost of food and other commodities, the Army Estimates have been swollen by the unwise attempt to occupy Central Waziristan. The Army of India was reorganized by Lord Kitchener in the expectation that it might some day have to wage battle with a foe of great strength advancing from the north and north-west. That danger has vanished, probably never to reappear in our time. Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief in India, now lays stress upon the menace presented by the well-armed tribesmen of the frontier, and he also points out that military aid is constantly invoked to suppress internal civil disturbances. The true answer to his contentions is that the menace of the frontier tribesmen only becomes acute when we penetrate into their territory, while the Army of India, still designed to grapple with a first-class Power, is more than sufficient to suppress civil commotion. In short, when the unofficial Indian members of the Legislative Assembly protest against the crushing burden of taxation for military purposes, they have many sympathizers outside their own ranks, and they are on ground which is at least not unreasonable. Where they have gone wrong is in their methods of protest. Debarred by a recent decision of the Law Officers of the Crown from directly discussing military expenditure or voting upon it, they have adopted the expedient of a wholesale refusal to vote supplies for other purposes. They began with a five per cent. reduction of various Civil estimates, but their real opportunity came when they were asked to vote new taxation to meet the heavy deficit in the Budget. They declined to double the salt tax. They refused to increase the Excise duty upon cotton goods made in India. Yesterday they voted against increasing the import duty upon cotton goods, with the evident desire of enlisting the sympathy of Lancashire in their crusade against military expenditure. For the moment they have almost brought the Administration to a standstill; but they have also done something which they evidently do not yet realize, because they hve probably made it necessary for Great Britain to reconsider the whole working of the constitutional reforms in India.

We are willing to concede that the military estimates now before the Indian Assembly are probably excessive, and that they ought to be examined afresh, in view of India's financial plight. Such an admission does not modify the true nature of the constitutional problem now presented at Delhi. The Governor-General in Council can, if he thinks fit, take steps to make good the financial deficit which the Assembly refuses to repair; but if he does so the constitutional reforms will be wrecked within little more than a year of their inauguration. We do not see how an Assembly which flatly declines to vote supplies can long continue in existence. It is common knowledge that a dissolution ordered by the Governor-General would not, if followed by fresh elections, materially alter the existing deadlock. A new Assembly would not be more likely to vote supplies than the present one While by no means without sympathy with the objections raised to India's enormous outlay on defence, we deeply regret that the Indian unofficial members have forced so perplexing a crisis. Their action is the more deplorable because it comes at a time when evidence is accumulating that the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, especially the Bengal Assembly, are not fulfilling expectations. When every allowance is made for India's lack of experience of Parliamentary institutions, and for the amazing and often irrelevant loquacity of many of her politicians, the conclusion is still almost inevitable that neither at Delhi nor in the provinces are the new institutions proving as successful as was hoped. It is therefore necessary to point out that the grant of the constitutional reforms now on trial was by no means unconditional. In the famous announcement made in the House of Commons on August 20, 1917, to which we gave our warmest support, His Majesty's Government clearly declared that "they must be guided by the cooperation "received from those upon whom new "opportunities of service will thus be "conferred, and by the extent to which it "is found that confidence can be reposed "in their sense of responsibility." The home Government promised progressive advancement if the experimefit had favourable results; but there is an evident implication of possibly reverse steps if Indians do not cooperate in the fulfilment of their new duties and responsibilities. Both in Delhi and in the provinces Indians seem to be casting the new reforms into the melting-pot; and they must not be surprised if their present attitude leads very soon to an examination of the whole problem from a new angle.

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PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The twenty-fifth year Jubilee celebrations of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College came off on Tuesday afternoon at the College Hall, Bhuleshwar Road when the ceremony of conferring honorary distinctions on Ayurvedic Physicians was performed in the presence of a fairly large number of students and visitors, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji presiding.

DR. POPAT'S SPEECH.

Dr. Popat in the course of his speech after giving a brief account of the work of the Institution, said:—

"There are no two opinions now as to the utility of the Ayurvedic Science which is taken advantage of by a large number of the population of the whole of India, and that fortunately the antagonistic movement set up against the science in the Legislative and the Medical Councils of different provinces within the last few years is fast disappearing.

Here there is no antagonism against Western Medical Science and it is satisfactory to note that our efforts have been doubly fulfilled. Vaidyas who were in the habit of setting up in practice after picking up a few facts from their elders or from elsewhere are now taking up a course of study of the science for 3, 4 or 5 years, then pass the necessary examinations and begin their practice. Secondly the science has been systematically arranged. A course of study coinciding with the course followed in Western Medical schools has been prepared and students are trained and examined and certified accordingly. This naturally leads to the stoppage of quackery, if that ever existed in its true sense in connection with the Ayurvedic Practitioners."

Dr. Popat continuing said "I now approach you to-day for your assistance for establishing chairs to teach different subjects in Ayurved, for scholarships to poor and deserving students, for establishing an uptodate Ayurvedic Hospital with sufficient number of beds, for opening Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensaries, in different branches, for furnishing Ayurvedic Chemical Laboratories, for establishing an Ayurvedic Phamaceutical Institution, for obtaining grounds for a Botanical Garden, for having upto date Surgical Rooms, lying-in-Wards, Gynecological beds, beds for diseases of children, beds for diseases of eyes, means for research work of indigenous drugs, and convenience for dissecting and examining dead bodies. Gentlemen, an Ayurvedic Teaching Institution like the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College requires all these, and I request you to come forward with monetary and for such a useful Institution. The expenditure estimated for all various branches of the Ayurvedis these 14 to 20 lakhs of rupees and the philanthrophy of Bombay I am sure can give it in no time.

AYURVEDIC FACULTY.

Another and equally important need at this time when the existence of recognised Ayurvedic practitioners is jeopardised by outside attacks is to bring into existence a faculty of Ayurved for the Bombay Presidency which can whenever necessary revise the curriculum of the different branches of the science and keep the standard of instructions uniform throughout the Presidency, hold examinations for students, and grant certificates and displomas to the successful. This has led the Committee of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College to put into practice the rule of conferring honorary distinctions of Pranacharya on learned experienced and renowned Ayurvedic Practitioners who may ultimately form the faculty. The names proposed and passed by the Committee are:—

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt. L.M., J.P.; Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Desmukh B.A., B.Sc., M:D.; Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya L.M. and S., J.P.; Vaidyaraj Jattashanker Kevalram Bhat; Kawiraj Haran Chandra Chakravarti; Vaidyaraj Vishwanath Vithalji, Vaidyaraj Trimbucklal Tribhowandas Muni, and Vaidyaraj Vasudevacharya Balacharya Ainapure.

After narrating at length the various subjects taught in the Institution, he said. "Let me here mention that Mr. Muthuradas, V. Khuji and Mr. Chundedas Churuq, gave to the institute a sum of Rs. 5,000 each. Messrs. Ranganathji and Shrinivasji sons of late Seth Khemraj Shrikrishnadas have promised the sum of Rs. 5,000 this year."

Dr. V. B. Sukhthankar next proposed that the honor of Prancharya be conferred on Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who had been prevented from attending the gathering owing to illness. He next moved that Drs. M. G. Deshmukh and Popat Prabhuram, Vaidyaraj Tricumlal, Vaidraj Vasudev, Kaviraj Harchandra and Vaidraj Vishvanath be conferred the same distinction.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The Hon'ble Justice Kajiji in handing over the diploma of "Prancharya" to the son of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (in his absence) said that he had no doubt that Dr. Sir Bhalchandra deserved all the praise that had been bestowed upon him by Dr. Popat in the course of his speech. He hoped that Sir Bhalchandra will be spared many years to serve this Institution.

Referring to Dr. Popat Prabhuram, he said that in him the Institution had found an assiduous and honest supporter. The success that the Ayurvedic Institution had been enjoying so long was due to his great and energetic work.

In conclusion he congratulated all those students who had achieved success in Ayurvedic Science and hoped that they would do useful work as their professor Dr. Popat Prabhuram had been doing for the last so many years. Lastly, he hoped that Hindu ladies would prefer to undergo nursing training, just as the Masina Hospital is training Parsi nurses at present. In his opinion Indian nurses would be of great use in Indian families where English is not generally made use of.

After the president had been thanked and garlanded, the function closed.

LATE PANDITA RAMABAI

A LIFE CONSECRATED TO EMANCIPATION OF WOMANHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Wilson College Hall, to place on record the great loss sustained by the country and particularly the Christian Community by the untimely death of Pandita Ramabai, when Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, presided. There was a large number of Christian ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion.

Sir Stanley Reed in the course of his speech said that he came there quite accidentally to preside over the meeting that evening. It was some fifteen years ago that Pandita was involved in certain difficulties through a rapid expansion of work she had carried on at Girgaon. At that time he remembered that Sir Henry Procter and himself had paid a special visit to Kedgam with the result that those difficulties of hers were easily got over. To see the Pandita was to realise, as it were, the enormous power of her faith and her spirit of catholicity. He, then, gave some details of the Orphanage which was started by Dr. Mutler and which suffered for some time on account of the want of sufficient funds.

REV. ADAM.

The Rev. R. A. Adam said he wanted to pay his humble tribute to the great work that Pandita Rambai had done. He desired to pay his humble tribute to her memory in the name of the British Empire. He owed a great deal to that Institution in which Pandita Ramabai carried on her great work for the welfare of the Christian society. He counted Pandita Ramabai as one of the great workers in the Christian community. She had great love and high regard for Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ was unto her a great King and Leader. Pandita Ramabai was not only a great lover of the Bible, but also she was a great lover of the Bible Society. She had written to him a letter sometime ago in which she highly appreciated the Society's work. She had been a Christian for 38 years and had served the Bible Society for many years. In short, she was a great lover of the Bible. He remembered the occasion on which Ramabai was presented with the "Kaiser-i-Hind Medal."

MR. NATRAJAN.

Mr. K. Natrajan, next, said that he considered it a great privilege to associate himself with whatever had been said in regard to Pandita Ramabai. He regarded her as an Indian woman of great and unique character. She had a great personality, and was a woman of great Indian culture. She embraced Christianity because of the fact that she desired to serve her religion. He (the speaker) was one of those who believed that Christianity had influenced India to a certain extent, and Pandita Ramabai had a tremendous influence over the Christian community. Christianity was not confined to those who were Christians. Ramabai was one of the cruelist victims of the Hindoo religion. She was a learned Sanscrit scholar. She founded, in Bombay, the Hindoo Widows' Home. She somehow found that the Hindoo Social system did not afford her the necessary scope for her work, and, therefore, she came to the conclusion that her life work could only be performed if she embraced Christianity. She found her scope in other works. She had also great love for so many other societies in India. Her life presented a great lesson to all of them. She was a great pioneer of the various movements in India. (Applause).

MISS FULLER.

Miss Fuller, next said that Pandita Ramabai was one of the most wonderful women she had ever come across in the Christian Society. She was perfectly spontaneous and sincere in her work. She did not like to make speeches, but she was very plain in the discharge of her duties. She was, to her mind, a selfless worker. The speaker had never come across such a selfless worker in her life. Ramabai was an extraordinarily great-hearted woman. She loved everybody and everybody loved her. (Applause.)

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said that only the other day hearing the sad news of the death of her old friend, Pandita Ramabai. She knew Ramabai from her very childhood. She had never forgotten an incident where she saw Ramabai at a *Purdanashni* sitting at Hyderabad. She (the speaker) could never lose sight of all the tranquility that Ramabai so ably possessed. She was, as Mr. Natrajan said, a victim of Hindoo customs and not Hindoo culture. She had traveled across the world and wherever she went her appeals were supremely responded to by men and women alike. (Cheers).

Dr. Gurubai Karmakar in a speech highly appreciated the great services of Pandita Ramabai to the Christian Community in general and the Bible Society. in particular.

Mr. G. L. Narasimham, then moved the following resolution which after having been seconded was unanimously passed all standing:—"This public meeting, held under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, places on record the great loss sustained by the country and particularly the Christian community by the death of Pandita Ramabai, who consecrated her whole life and remarkable talents to the selfless service of her people and the uplift of her country-women and who, by her life of faith and purity as a true follower of Christ, set an inspiring example calculated to lead many to dedicate their lives to the service of the country.

"This meeting also conveys its profound sympathy to her fellow-workers at Mukti-Sadan in their bereavement, and trusts that those upon whom will devolve the responsibility of carrying on her great task will be given Divine Strength and Wisdom."

With a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting terminated.

AN OPEN AIR INSTITUTION.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

An interesting lecture on "The Satyabadi School" was delivered on Monday evening at the Servant of India Society's Hall by Pandit Gopabandhu Das, Mr. G. K. Deodhar presiding.

Pandit Gopabandhu said he was not a believer in speech making but what he wanted was to lay before them his experience of the last 10 or 12 years. He was a pleader and he suspended his practice not because he was a non-cooperator but because of his love of educational work. He wanted to make it clear however that he was a non-cooperator in politics. Orissa was an extremely poor country perhaps the poorest country in India. It was a distinct country with a distinct community and with history and literature peculiar to her own. Unfortunately owing to its dismemberment it has suffered a great deal. Notwithstanding the dismemberment Oriahs were immerged in one distinct community. They had also the misfortune of being yoked with more progressive people. Politically, educationally and economically Orissa was suffering a great deal long since. Visitations of famines and floods had spelled ruin of Orissa. All this contributed to its misery. It was said by that great warrior and hero Shivaji that Puri a part of Orissa was the land of Gods. It had its own literature, art and glory of the past.

STARTING OF AN OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

When he was in the College he felt for the young students. He felt the want of touch between the teachers and the taught. He saw the aversion of the young students to manual labour. He therefore first joined as a teacher but he did not find himself free owing to the system of redtapism. He therefore left teachership for the bar and became an earning member. It was in 1909 that he started an open air institution and did away with costly buildings for the educational purpose. They had seen Pandits well versed in ancient laws but they did not take their education in costly buildings. So the idea of open air institution was not a novel one. He along with his coworkers, therefore started an open air institution, where tuition as far as matriculation was imparted. They impressed upon the educational authorities the efficiency of open air institutions. The students were taught under trees. The educational authorities were not convinced of open air system, but it was Dr. A. Lancaster, M.D. (London), On special duty for Tuberculosis Inquiry, Indian Research Fund Association, who visited the institution and gave a report in the course of which he said:—

It was delightful to see how thoroughly the school was being run on simple open air lines without any sacrifice of real efficiency. The way in which the classes are isolated from one another by the undergrowth in the beautiful leafy groves where tuition was being carried on was especially noteworthy. There was a marked absence of the glare which is so often associated with open air education.

"I congratulate the Management and the Staff heartily on the excellent results of their self-sacrificing endeavours and only wish that such schools could be multiplied all over the country."

It was after Dr. Lancaster's favourable opinion that Government authorities began to view sympathetically at their open air institution, but strange to say Government have not started yet open air instiuions of their own.

POOR STUDENTS.

All the Indian students were not rich. It was very incongruous for them to transfer themselves from huts and hovels of country life to palatial buildings of Government institutions. It would be more fitting if they were accommodated in buildings inconformity with their made of life. They, therefore started thatched roofed houses with small walls as hostels and the Director of Public Institution gave the following certificate in regard to the hostels.

The Secretary wisely says that he does not wish the boys to be brought up in expensive surroundings which might only make them discontented with the conditions in which they are likely to have to pass their lives.

The school is a most interesting one and I trust it will prosper and bring up its boys in habits of simplicity and loyalty as well as in the path of learning.

During influenza epidemic there was not a single victim nor was there any case of tuberculosis. He was therefore of opinion that instead of spending lacs of rupees on palatial buildings for educational institutions it would be more useful if that money were spent on education itself in open air. They had no fees imposed on students. They believed in free-education. The light of knowledge should be given unstintedly to the rich and the poor alike.

In conclusion, he appealed to them for sympathy and help towards his work which was a labour of love to him.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the speaker, terminated the proceedings.

CLOSING SHOPS A CRIME.

ISLAMPUR MAGISTRATE'S PROCLAMATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ISLAMPUR, April 10.

The National Week work is being carried out vigorously. Several merchants have issued pamphlets exhorting people to observe *hartal* on the 13th. The Magistrate has served almost all the members of the Working Committee and several others with notices under Sec. 144 prohibiting them to do anything to further *hartal*. It has also been proclaimed that those who close shops on the 13th will be prosecuted.

FOR SLUGGISH, CONGESTED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

TRAINED NURSE ADVISES USE OF ALKALINE SALTRATES, AND TELLS WHY ORDINARY SALINES FAIL.

By ALICE LANDLES, Certified Nurse.

Contrary to common belief such drastic purgatives as Epsom, Rochelle, or other "morning salts" and powders as generally used have practically no effect upon the liver. They produce a strong aperient action by passing straight through to the lower bowel almost immediately, and flushing out the important intestinal juices, thus storing up future trouble, as anyone knows who has tried them. When the saline water is not absorbed or assimilated by the stomach or intestines at all, it of course cannot reach the liver, and this accounts for so many of my patients saying ordinary salts proved worthless for their liver disorders. I do not advise the "pill habit" as a last resort, for, if a few small pills are powerful enough to affect the entire contents of the intestines, they must be strong enough to produce an exceedingly harmful reaction.

My invariable advice to chronic constipation sufferers is to drink two or three times during the day (*not* before breakfast) a tumbler of water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of Alkia Saltrates. Any chemist can supply a few ounces of this at small cost, or easily get it for you, and it will clear out a clogged liver or regulate the bile flow more quickly than anything I know of, this being on account of the extreme rapidity with which it is absorbed. This water is pleasant to drink, has no salty taste, and you cannot drink too much of it. I have never noticed any but excellent after-effects, and results have always proved permanent."

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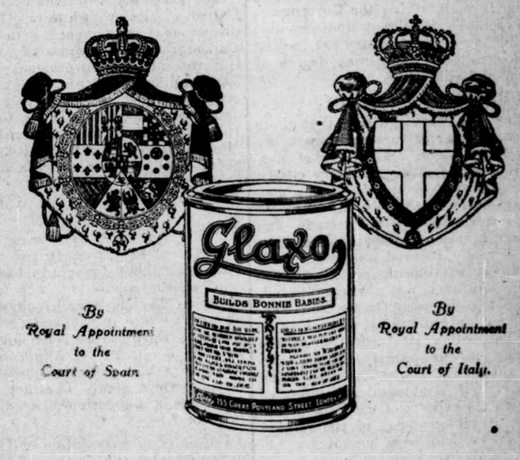

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Do not neglect the slight ailments of your children. Intestinal parasites are actually one of the most common causes of illness in children, claiming every year a great number of victims between the ages of four and ten. If a remedy is given at once, the trouble is easily overcome but if neglected, it may grow worse, fever may develop, the child may have convulsions and may even die. To avoid these serious consequences.

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REV. G. R. WALTERS,
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LUCKNOW.

INDIA'S MANY RACES.

SIR ARTHUR KEITH ON THEIR ORIGIN.

Some interesting theories, were put forward by Sir Arthur Keith on 22nd March in his lecture at the Royal Institution on "Some Anthropological Problems of the British Empire." He said that they dealt with our fellow-subjects in India, the 315,000,000 people who represent nearly one-fifth of the population of the world.

He had realised long ago he said, that India presented the crucial problem for anthropologists. "It lies on the great watershed of nationalities. Beyond the North-East barrier of the Himalayas lies the vast area peopled by the Mongolian races. Beyond the North-West frontier men of the Caucasian type pressed downwards to the shores of the Indian Ocean, replacing almost entirely the orginal negroid inhabitants of Arabia; and below these vast Caucasian areas which extended to the north coast of Africa were the various types of African negro."

Evidence now showed, he said, that long before the civilisations of Egypt or Mesopotamia existed in the early part of our ice period, the races of mankind were all of a black type, and the black line extended from Africa through Southern Asia to Oceania. In Asia the Mongolian race pressed downwards from the north into Farther India and Malay, and it was noticed that the farther south the Mongolians pressed the darker they became, while the Caucasian race, pressing down from the north of Europe, was darker as it approached the south-east corner. Racial distinctions tended to become less marked on the racial frontiers, and two influences were always at work. New types were being evolved and the distinct races are intermarrying.

India was sheltered by her northern mountain barriers from the Mongolian invasion on the north-east and the Caucasian invasion on the north-west, and therefore in India the most evident traces of the prehistoric African negroes were to be found. In Southern India many of the jungle tribes retained the black skin, flat noses, and crinkly hair of the negro Aborigines

PREDOMINANT TAMIL TYPE.

The lecturer dealt briefly with the negroid and Mongolian types in India, but his main object was to discuss the predominant type represented by 300,000,000 out of the 315,000,000 inhabitants. This was the Tamil type, which closely approximated to the Caucasian. The features were very similar. Seven out of ten natives in India used a language derived from the same source as the language of Europe, and the shape of the head, long and narrow, was Caucasian, but the size of the head was appreciably smaller. Europeans had brains 14 to 15 per cent larger than those of the Indian natives.

"The nose," said Sir Arthur, "is a much more important index to race than the shape of the head, and in this respect the Indian race shows the Caucasian kinship due to the successive invasion when men of the Caucasian type again and again passed the mountain barrier and swept through the Khyber Pass."

Sir Arthur Keith showed pictures of various tribes ranging in degree of evolution from the jungle people, with their small stature and negroid features, up to the splendid Sikhs. One photo showed a group of Indian undergraduates at Cambridge, men with faces of the Caucasian type, and a portrait of Mr. Gandhi, which also showed predominantly Caucasian features with a slight trace of the characteristics of a more round-headed race. The lecturer said he had been very much struck by the fact that the crossing of the round and the long headed type often produced a great people.

THE HEADS OF GREAT MEN.

Europe at an early time had been a long-headed continent. A round-headed race came in at the end of the Ice Age, and during the Bronze Age, about 2000 B.C., the round heads invaded this country. "When I see our famous men," said Sir Arthur, "I cannot help noting the shape of their heads and think how often they owe something to that Bronze Age invasion. Mr. Gandhi owes much to the round heads."

On the North-east frontier the Indian type, suddenly gave way to the Mongolian type, or rather to an intermediate type half way between the Indian and Mongolian; just such a type as one would expect to find on a racial frontier if the theory of evolution were true. The study of this intermediate type, which was not due to inter-marriage, had hitherto been too much neglected.

Summing up, the lecturer said that there was in India a great diversity of type, negroid, Caucasian, and Mongolian, but the essential Indian type was the Tamil. It was well known that according to the earliest traditions India was already populated before the Aryans came. Further than that it was densely populated before the Caucasians poured in from Mesopotamia, and from that fact it must be inferred that the pre-Aryan inhabitants had a knowledge of agriculture. The valley of the Ganges was indefinitely fertile, but left uncultivated it would not support one person to the square mile. Under cultivation it supported 500 people to the square mile.

Until recently it had been thought that the art of agriculture dated back to 4,000 B.C., but the lecturer said it was necessary to revise that estimate. His theory was that the knowledge of agriculture had spread over great areas 8,000 or 10,000 years ago. He supposed that when the invasion of India by the ancient Aryans began they found the Tamils densely settled on the cultivated plains. Their arrival imposed a greater burden on the land than it could bear, so the Tamils began to spread southwards into jungle and other lands, and the Tamil penetration of the whole of India went on as successive invasions occurred. This suggested a solution of the problem," said the lecturer.—"The Manchester Guardian."

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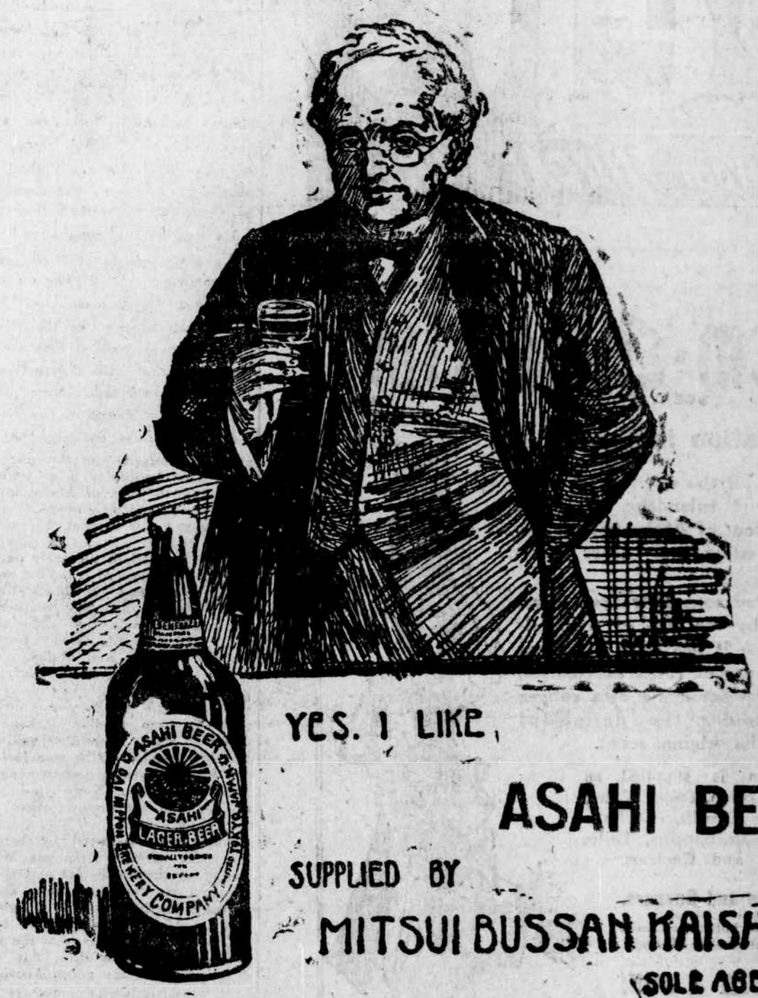

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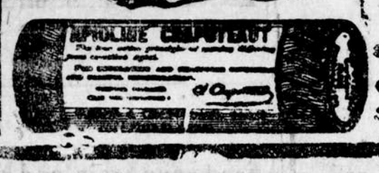

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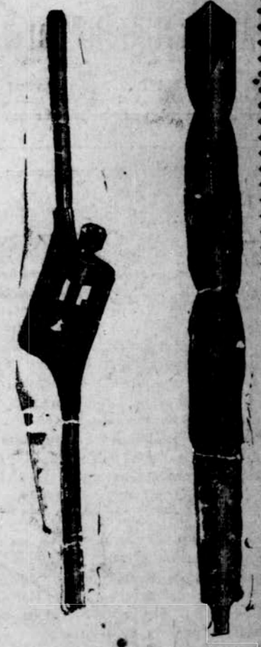

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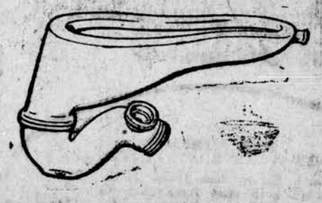

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